TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 67 FEBRUARY 15, 1945 NO. 12

Spinning trouble may originate in the Opening Room

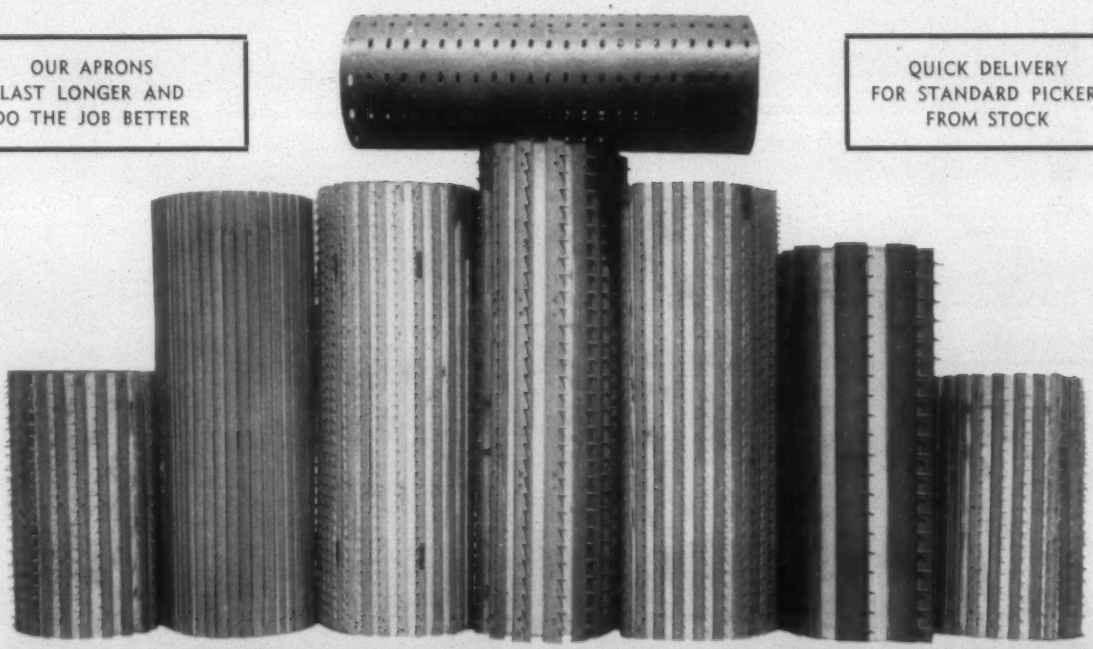
—AND THE "TROUBLE STARTER" MAY BE FAULTY PICKER APRONS

Aprons perform a most important function in the operation of Picking Machinery. If they are of poor quality, or are improperly constructed, they become weak links in your production chain, and expensive delays and imperfect yarn invariably follow.

Our Picker Aprons are made of the very highest grade materials and the assembling is performed by mechanics sikIled in this exacting work. That's why they have established an enviable reputation for performance and long life in leading mills from Virginia to Texas.

OUR APRONS LAST LONGER AND DO THE JOB BETTER

QUICK DELIVERY FOR STANDARD PICKERS FROM STOCK



GOOD MANAGEMENT

. . . functions best when backed up by a strong cash position. It's true today. And it will be even more true in the post-war period.

You will be able to consider Tomorrow's problems with natural confidence, when you know your cash position is well entrenched . . . The many successful firms whom we serve say that Commercial Factoring is the type of business financing that enables them to do this . . . You, too, can reinforce your present strong position. Plan now to assure, in an economical manner, that what you may want to do tomorrow is encouraged by a properly *maintained* cash position . . . It will be worth your while to talk with us about this.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION

Fred'k Vietor & Achelis, Inc. Established 1828 | **Schefer, Schramm & Vogel** Established 1838 | **Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc.** Established 1893

TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

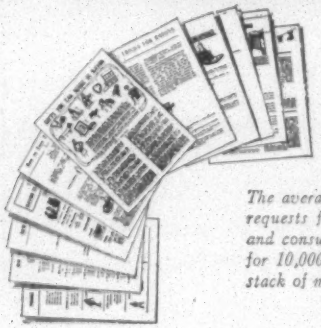
EUGENE G. LYNCH, 80 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
T. HOLT HAYWOOD, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

THE CFC PLAN IS NOT LIKE ANY OTHER FACTORING SERVICE . . . THE DIFFERENCE IS IMPORTANT

RAYON REPORTS

Published Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y. FEBRUARY, 1945

DEMAND FOR EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL ON RAYON CONTINUING TO GROW



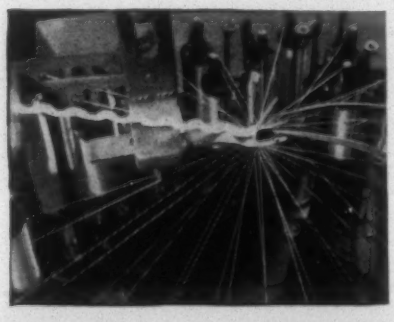
The average day's mail brings in over 200 requests from schools, clubs, retail stores, and consumers. Filling these requests calls for 10,000 leaflets a day, or an eight-foot stack of material.

1944 was a year of continuing popularity for the educational program carried on by the American Viscose Corporation. 53,107 requests for educational material were received, and 2,885,593 leaflets were distributed to school, retail and consumer groups. During 1943, approximately 2,500,000 leaflets were distributed.

The over-all purpose of the program is to substitute accurate information for the erroneous ideas that have grown up with rayon.

Under this program, one new leaflet is prepared each month. Its subject is also adapted to a radio script, and a news release for the women's pages of newspapers, complete with mats and photos. This material is sent to radio stations, news syndicates, newspapers, clubs, schools, colleges, various U. S. Government bureaus and the educational departments of retail stores.

The program is entirely non-commercial and is not tied up with any trade-mark promotion. The information is not copyrighted, because the American Viscose Corporation feels that it should be available for general use. A portfolio of current leaflets is available on request.



WIDE VARIETY OF MACHINES IN RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Textile Research Department of the American Viscose Corporation at Marcus Hook, Pa., provides complete facilities for studying rayon textile production. It contains full-size commercial machinery that duplicates much of the equipment installed in American textile mills. The ric-rac braiding machine shown here indicates the wide variety of equipment with which the Department works.

RAYON PRICE PREDICTIONS CLARIFIED

Recent statements predicting that the postwar prices of rayon will be far below current levels are without basis in fact and should be corrected to prevent misunderstanding.

Many of these statements assert that the postwar price of "rayon" will be 15 to 16 cents a pound. Apparently these price predictions refer to viscose rayon staple fiber, although the fact is not made clear. To rayon producers, close to costs and production problems, such a sharp reduction in the price of viscose rayon staple does not appear to be either possible or probable.

Through These Spinnerets...

Puts more pounds of rayon than through any others in America. The American Viscose Corporation operates seven plants and produces rayon yarn and staple fibers by both the viscose and acetate processes.

In addition to producing rayon for a thousand and one types of fabrics and many industrial uses, we are the makers of Vinyon* and Vinyon E* and rayon tire yarn and fabric. These special products are being entirely consumed by the American war program, so they are not available for commercial distribution either in the United States or abroad.

The American Viscose Corporation is also active in the fields of fabric development and textile research. Our program of continuous research... dedicated to the development of new fibers and to the improvement of existing ones... is playing a major role in American textile progress.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon yarns and staple fibers
—no fabrics or other textile products for consumer use

Export Department: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISING IN LATIN AMERICA

The American Viscose Corporation is beginning an educational campaign in the Air Express Edition of "Time" Magazine, to acquaint the people of South America with the company's facilities and the scope of its activities in the textile field. Shown here is the opening advertisement in this campaign.

Production Goes Up – "Seconds" Go Down

BAHNSON CENTRAL STATION IN KNITTING MILL

Bahnson engineers here developed a practical solution to a specific problem made difficult by the height of machinery and interfering beams, by bringing direct duct distribution of air to the center of the alleys.

Production went up and "seconds" decreased almost immediately when Bahnson Central Station Air Conditioning System was installed in this knitting mill.

With all windows closed this Bahnson Installation maintains 55% relative humidity and 82° F. room temperature.

Bahnson System

POSITIVE CIRCULATION · LOWER OPERATING COST

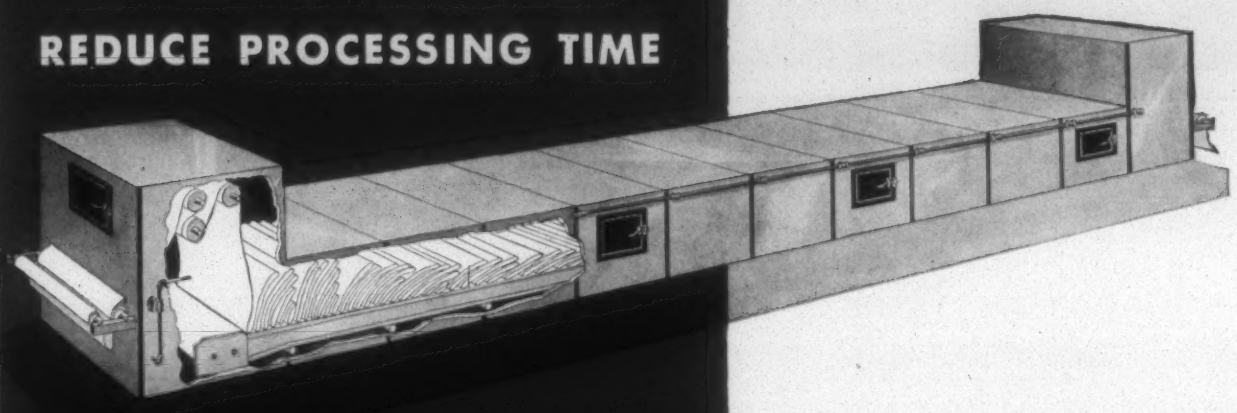
AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS

THE BAHNSON CO. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

886 DREWRY ST. ATLANTA, GA. | 93 WORTH ST. NEW YORK CITY | 976 WEST 6TH ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL. | 703 EMBREE CRESCENT WESTFIELD, N. J. | W. J. WESTAWAY CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONTARIO

ELIMINATE

KIER and JIG SCOURING...
REDUCE PROCESSING TIME



with the MATHIESON CONTINUOUS OPEN-WIDTH STEAMER

Perfection of the Mathieson-developed open-width steamer—after broad plant-scale experiments—brings many new advantages to textile processing operations.

CONTINUOUS TREATMENT IN THE MATHIESON STEAMER:

1. Replaces kier and jig scouring by a single continuous alkaline steaming.
2. Reduces scouring time from 4 to 12 hours to less than one hour.
3. Prepares cotton and rayon fabrics—**in one steaming**—for any subsequent treatment such as conventional bleaching or dyeing.
4. Handles fabrics of any width, any weight, any yardage.
5. Eliminates the danger of rope marks and distortions in the weave.
6. Gives greater flexibility and control in the scouring process—may also be used for any of the hot bleaching processes.

Let the Mathieson technical staff furnish more detailed information on this important development in textile processing

Mathieson
CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC SODA . SODA ASH . BICARBONATE OF SODA . LIQUID CHLORINE . CHLORINE DIOXIDE . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . NTH PRODUCTS . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . DRY ICE . CARBONIC GAS . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . SODIUM METHYLATE

THIS IS NO. 49 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

PROPER SETTING OF BREAKAGE LEVER TO PREVENT WEAR (Roto-Coner*)

The Counterbalancing Clamps make it easy to adjust the Breakage Lever correctly so that the cone will lift promptly when a break in the yarn occurs.

All that is necessary to do is to loosen the Clamps; then with the left forearm holding down the Starting Lever, the left hand is free to bring the Breakage Lever down close to, but not quite touching, the back of the Tension Bracket. The right hand can then tighten the Clamps. The Clamps have slots which permit a delicate adjustment of balance of the Lever.

However, it sometimes happens that an incorrect setting is made, and this leads to excessive wear on parts inside the frame which are invisible until the cover has been removed.

If the Breakage Lever is not properly balanced so as to rise promptly when the end runs out or breaks, the end of the Pawl 44-19-3X (A in Fig. 1) will not drop quickly enough to contact the Link 44-12 (B in Fig. 1). The Link will then over-ride the rounded end of the Pawl, and there will be unnecessary wear on one part or the other or both, requiring possible replacement.

Wear on the Pawl may also occur if the Trip Lever 44-22X (C in Fig. 1) should become bent or is not in proper adjustment, in which case it will not permit the Pawl to drop to its full depth when an end runs out or breaks, thereby allowing the Link to over-ride the rounded end.

MacCOLL SLUB CATCHER CLAMP

An improved Clamp 44-473-2X (A in Fig. 2) has superseded the old-style Clip 44-473 for use in setting the MacColl Slub Catcher with a feeler gauge.

This new Clamp compensates for certain allowable variations in the dimensions of the Slub Catcher Holder (B in Fig. 2), and rigidly holds the Slub Catcher in position when the setting is being made.

To use the Clamp, it is necessary only to hook it under the Thread Rod (C in Fig. 2) and tighten the round nut against the top edge of the Holder. This nut has a *smooth* outside edge, rather than knurled, so that it cannot be set too tight against the Holder. The threaded end of the Clamp is upset so that the nut will not come off.

The Clamp is durably made and is conveniently sized to be carried in a vest pocket.

CLEAN WINDING MACHINES

Here is the comment of one of Universal's representatives whose duties take him frequently into various mills in North America:

"When I go into many mills today, I find the machines reeking in oil and lint."

The winding machines in your mill cannot do the job of which they are capable if they are dirty. Quality of the work is often spoiled; production suffers; and maintenance expense goes up. Dirty machines are unpleasant and unsanitary for operators.

The Universal Winding Company has prepared three booklets intended to make the proper care of your winding machines as easy as possible. Included in these are recommendations for cleaning. Many mills have told us how valuable these booklets have been to them in simplifying maintenance, and helping them to get the most from winding. If you do not have these booklets, write us, today.

No. 50: "Keep Your 50 Physically Fit"

No. 90: "Helping Your 90 Keep Well and Strong"

Roto-Coner*: "How to Keep Your Roto-Coners* Healthy and Happy"

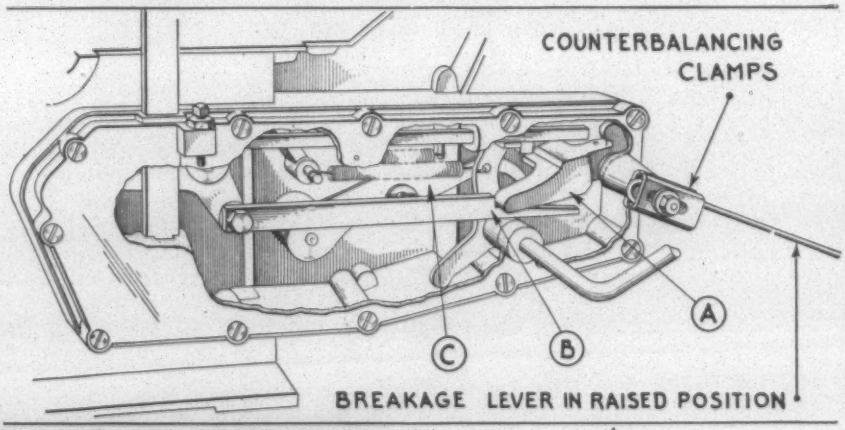
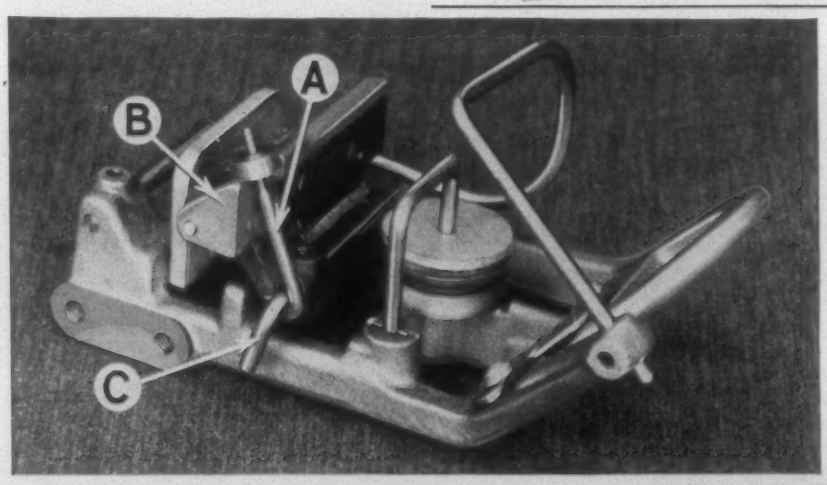


FIG. 1



← FIG. 2

UNIVERSAL CATALOG IN TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK

The 1945 edition of TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK carries 10 pages of information on Universal Winding Machines and parts. The main purpose of this catalog is to illustrate the flexibility of Universal Machines and to show how your present machine can often be easily adapted to new winding requirements.

We recommend that you inspect this catalog to make sure you are up-to-date on latest Universal equipment, and also that you refer to it for information when in need of new machines or whenever your requirments change.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

See our Catalog in TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK
23.4.4

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

WHAT MAKES THEM

★ do better drafting . . .

★ give longer service?

Among various apron types, it's Lawrence Calfskin — chrome-tanned or bark-tanned — that is selected more often than any other.

Mills prefer Lawrence Calfskin because it has proved to them, over a period of many years, that its natural drafting surface gives results that have never been equalled by other apron materials.

It wears longer, too, because the tight-packed grain surface next to the yarn has the natural strength to resist both the constant flexing and the tension or pressure exerted on the apron.

Furthermore, mills like the convenience of having aprons open-end so that they can be installed quickly, even in bottom positions, without having to tear down the frames or mix up apron types.

So, for convenience, use leather aprons . . . for performance and long life, specify Lawrence Calfskin—chrome-tanned or bark-tanned.

LAWRENCE CALFSKINS

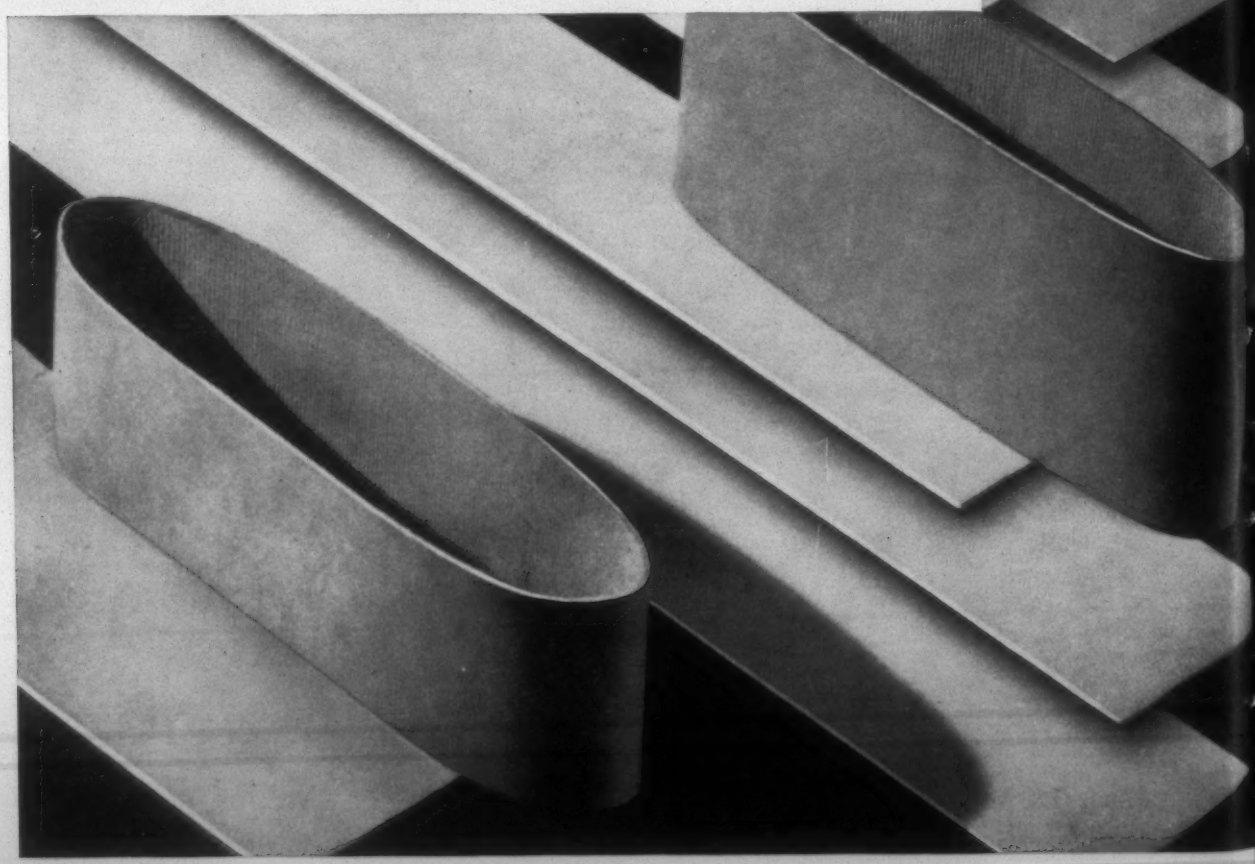
1st Choice for Aprons

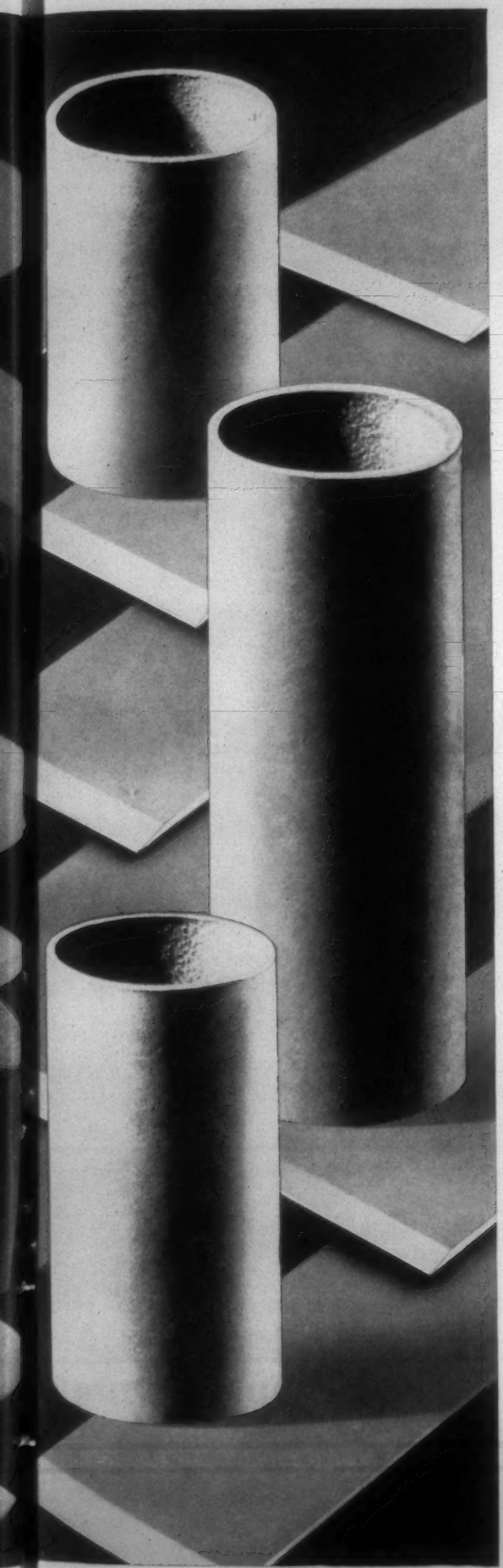
A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY

PEABODY, MASS.

Selling Agents

H. H. Hersey, Greenville, S. C., Matthews Equipment Company, Providence, R. I.

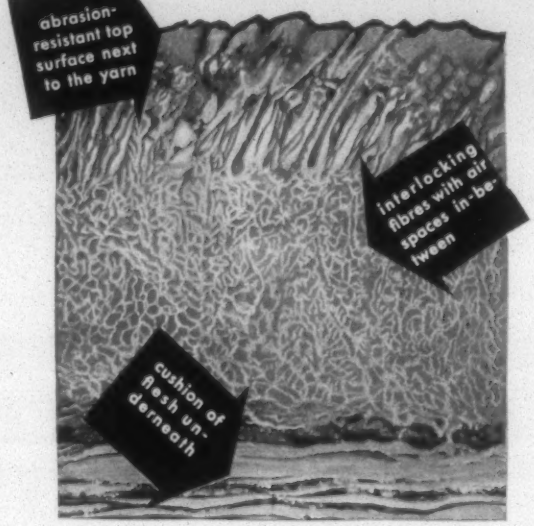




TROUBLE FROM ANY DIRECTION

...resisted by Spinna's triple-resiliency

Spinna Calf.. AIR CUSHIONS IN A NETWORK OF TOUGH SPRINGY FIBRES



When an ordinary hard end comes along, Lawrence's Spinna Calf takes it without permanently grooving. It recovers its original smooth surface without delay.

When the traversing yarn pushes the covering toward the end of the roll, Spinna Calf springs right back into shape. It resists hollowing-out much longer than less resilient materials.

To avoid these troubles that shorten roll covering life, specify Spinna . . . and benefit also from a high-friction surface that improves spinning efficiency. It stays kind to the yarn for up to 18 months and more, even in front positions.

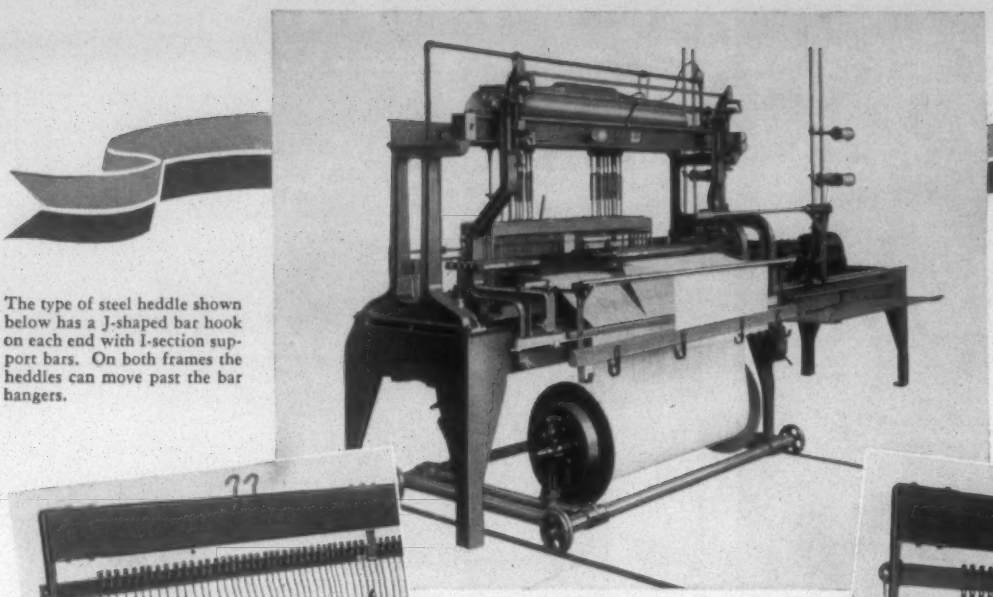
That's why Spinna is the calfskin most generally used.

Lively

SPINNA CALF

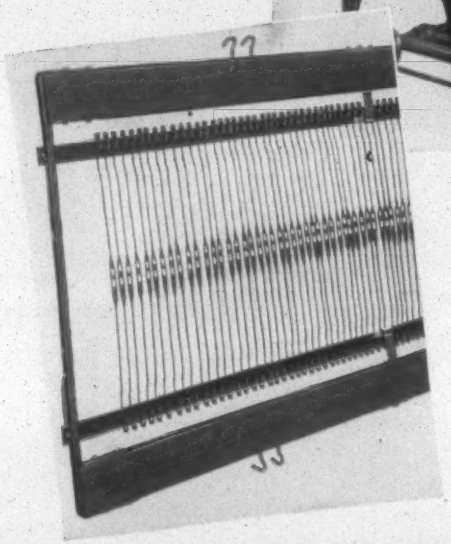
ROLL COVERINGS

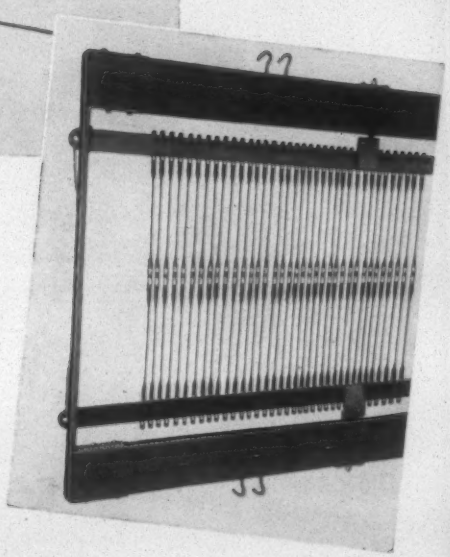
it's Triple Resilient



The type of steel heddle shown below has a J-shaped bar hook on each end with I-section support bars. On both frames the heddles can move past the bar hangers.

This type of heddle (below) has C-shaped bar hooks on each end and flat support bars. Both types of heddle shown have key-slot holes for the Barber-Colman machine.





FLAT STEEL HEDDLES FOR THE NEW BARBER-COLMAN DRAWING-IN MACHINE

Steel heddle manufacturers are now ready to furnish flat steel heddles of the special key-hole type needed for the new Barber-Colman Drawing-In Machine. On these frames the heddles can slide the full length of the support bars. This machine offers so many advantages that we urge the purchase of these new-type harnesses whenever replacements are being made. This machine will draw up to 24 harnesses and 8 banks of drop wires and reed, which makes it suitable for plain or dobby weaves. It is adaptable to rayon, cotton, or wool, thus making it applicable in all types of weaving mills. The advantage of an accurate automatic drawing-in machine over hand work on the same operation is well known to every experienced mill man. This new machine has the capacity not attainable on older types of similar machines and will be found practically universal in its usefulness. Many engineering and design improvements have been introduced which make it noticeably superior in every respect to its well-known predecessors. Complete descriptive data is available in a circular which will be forwarded on request. For details regarding use in your own mill, consult your Barber-Colman representative.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

CONDOR WHIPCORD ENDLESS BELTS

make a smooth, long-wearing treadmill for your horsepower

Condor Whipcord Endless Belts have been turning in extraordinary performance records—measured in years — on difficult drives — especially where these involve small pulleys and high speed.

The continuous, tension-wound whipcord section provides unequalled flexibility. Bonded in a matrix of heat-dissipating FLEXLASTICS* with a pliable, wear-resisting cover, the belt is pressure-vulcanized into an inseparable unit.

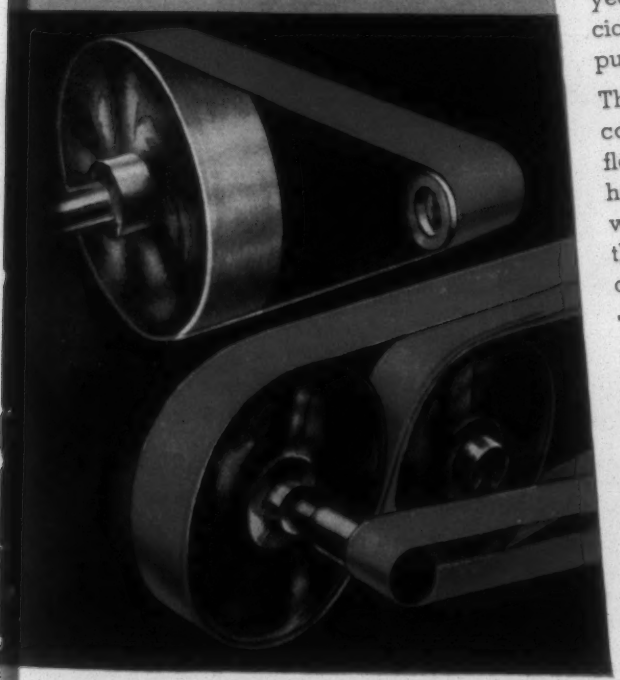
This inseparability is further protected by MANHATTAN'S patented Extensible Tip, which relieves stress on the cover at splices on both pulley and outer sides; thereby prevents separation of spliced ends, and permits higher belt speed over small pulleys.

OTHER MANHATTAN Belts** that can be made endless are Condor Compensated and Condor Standard, Paranite-G.O.P. Oil-Proof, Manhattan Non-Spark.

Write for Bulletins.

*The term FLEXLASTICS is an exclusive MANHATTAN trade mark. Only MANHATTAN can make FLEXLASTICS.

**Condor Belts are now made in the dark, war-time color.



7 CONDOR WHIPCORD ADVANTAGES

1. Low inelastic stretch.
2. Length not variable with atmospheric changes.
3. High degree of bending flexibility.
4. No ply separation.
5. No splice in tension or load-carrying section.
6. Unequalled longevity.
7. Patented Extensible Tip prevents splice separation.

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION

OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Executive Offices and Factories PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

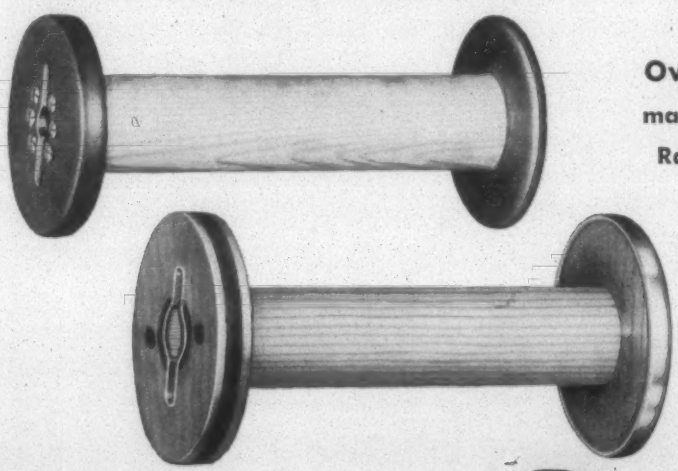
Stepped-up Operating Speeds call for U S SPOOLS

Speeding up production to meet war-time schedules puts an extra load on operating accessories – a load that soon shows up the "weak sisters".

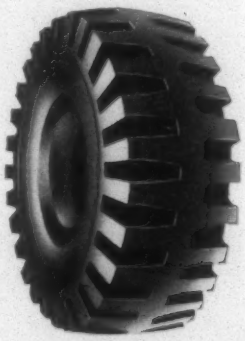
U S Spools, *designed* for extra duty, stand up under the toughest operating conditions. Precision-built to the closest possible tolerances, they are accurately balanced for true-running performance, reducing wear on bolsters and spindles.

Made from selected northern stock, nailed or bushed, with fiber or wood heads, U S Spools are supplied in all sizes, to meet any specifications. They are finished plain, oiled or lacquered, and are fitted with metal bushings or shields when required.

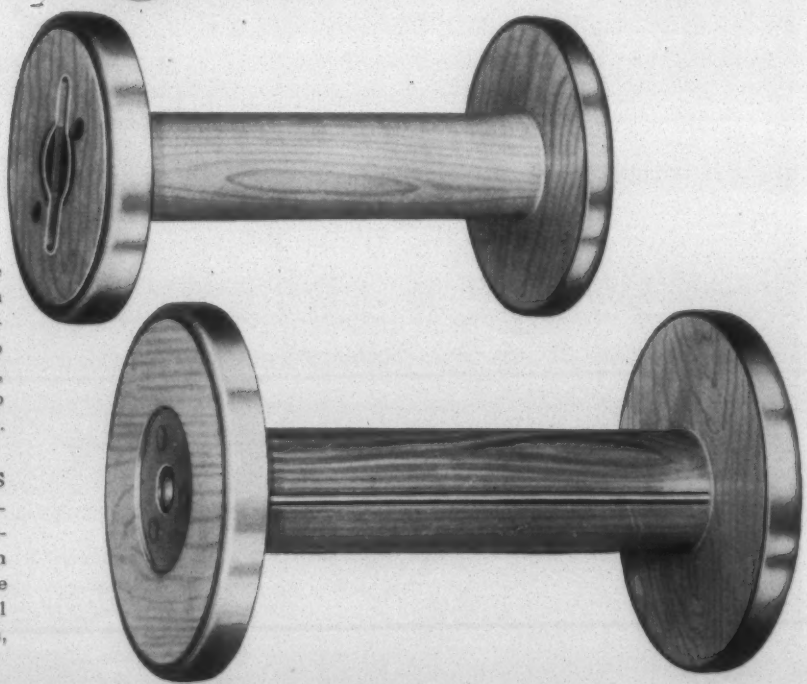
When you are ready to re-equip with Spools, Bobbins, Shuttles, Cones, Rolls, or other accessories made by U S, it will pay you to talk to a mill-trained U S representative. You'll find his information up-to-the-minute, on rayon, and on processing all other fibers.



Over 500,000 U S Spools made in record time to boost Rayon Tire Cord production



When a tremendously increased yardage of rayon tire cord was needed for the protection of synthetic rubber tires, the textile industry called on U S to produce hundreds of thousands of spools in a fraction of the time normally required. The orders were filled on schedule, an excellent example of the resourcefulness of the entire U S organization.



Four Reasons

Why It Pays to Consult U S

MILL-WISE REPRESENTATIVES U S representatives cover every field of textile production, and can offer thoroughly experienced advice on the use of U S products in any process.

AMPLE PLANT CAPACITY Five manufacturing plants, in North and South locations closely keyed to textile production areas, are fully equipped to handle any size orders.

CONTROLLED RAW MATERIAL Extensive U S owned timber properties, including fine northern hardwood stands, allow close control of raw material selection and processing from the source.

PRECISION STANDARDS U S has cooperated with textile machinery manufacturers for 86 years – can meet the closest possible limits of tolerance in all tests for dimensions, weight, and balance.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
CHICAGO AGENT:
Albert R. Breen,
80 E. Jackson Blvd.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

CANADIAN AGENT:
W. J. Westaway
Montreal, Que. — Hamilton, Ont.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
ALABAMA AGENT:
Young & Vann Supply Co.
Birmingham

Use DECERESOL* OT

THE MOST POWERFUL WETTING AGENT AVAILABLE

CUTS TIME AND COSTS IN MORE THAN THIRTY DIFFERENT WETTING, EMULSIFYING AND DISPERSING OPERATIONS

Making one month do the work of two is a feat that has been accomplished over and over again by many textile mills through the use of DECERESOL OT. Here is a partial list of applications:

Wetting out cotton piece goods prior to "grey souring."

Wetting out raw cotton in raw stock dyeing machines.

As a penetrant in all types of dyeing including yarn and knitted and woven goods.

As a dispersing agent in the pigment method of vat dyeing.

For rapid wetting out in sanforizing.

For wetting out grey goods prior to kier boiling to insure more uniform boil off and to prevent resist marks in subsequent dyeing.

As a dispersing agent in dyestuff mixtures to insure better solubility and to improve color value.

As a dispersing agent for finishing oils to obtain greater softening value.

In desizing baths with enzymes to produce more rapid and efficient desizing.

For boiling off rayons and acetates.

In the woolen and worsted industry as an aid in fulling and carbonizing.

For dyeing Nylon and Vinyon yarns, hosiery, etc.

For the production of highly absorbent products such as mop yarns, paper mill felts, towels and similar fabrics.

Our representative will gladly give you more detailed information on the DECERESOL *Wetting Agents and help you select the type or types best suited to your operations.*

AMERICAN CYANAMID
& CHEMICAL CORPORATION
(A Unit of American Cyanamid Company)
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SULPHONATED OILS • PENETRANTS • SOFTENERS
FINISHES • SIZING COMPOUNDS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Vol. 67 February 15, 1945 No. 12

A Comparison of the British and American Cotton Textile Industries

LAST spring a mission composed of seven Englishmen arrived in the United States to investigate and report on the methods used in the American cotton manufacturing industry and to advise on any changes in methods that could be usefully made in the British cotton textile industry.

The over-all object of the mission's visit was to pick up ideas which would enable the British industry to increase its production of cotton goods for essential war needs. Sir Frank Platt, cotton controller of the British Ministry of Supply and formerly managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corp., Ltd., led the mission. Other members were Eric Cartwright, director of cloth planning for the Ministry of Supply and manager of Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd.; Arthur Hollas, chairman of the Bolton Manufacturers Association and director of several cotton spinning and weaving plants; Andrew Naesmith, general secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers Association and of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation; Alfred Roberts, general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives; Horace Spibey of the Manchester College of Technology; and John Walsh, managing director of Goyt Spinning Co., Ltd., and president of the Manchester Cotton Association, Ltd.

The mission has now prepared and published a report on its findings and recommendations which should be of interest to American cotton textile manufacturers. Objects of the report are listed as (1) to ascertain and compare the productivity of labor employed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills of the United States with that of labor employed in similar British mills; (2) to account for any difference between the two; (3) to compare production methods of typical American and British spinning and weaving mills producing similar type yarns and cloths; and (4) to make recommendations for the increase of labor productivity in British cotton spinning and weaving mills.

The investigations were conducted in American mills by two teams dealing respectively with spinning and weaving. The teams operated with previously prepared questionnaires in order to reduce, as far as possible, the time taken in questioning and discussion, to give time for the mill plant inspections and to ensure that all relevant questions were asked. The itinerary had been planned by Col. W. A. Grierson of the Combined Production and Resources Board. Plants visited included mostly coarse, medium and fine mills, and these inspections were supplemented by visits to textile machinery manufacturing shops.

As an introductory comment, the report states that "although the time available for the American mill inspections was, necessarily, rather brief, the mission is of the opinion that the prepared data can be regarded as representative of labor productivity in the American mills visited and sufficiently accurate for its purpose. It is realized that those mills might not represent a typical cross-section of the entire American cotton spinning and weaving industry, but there are grounds for believing that, so far as labor productivity and mill equipment are concerned, the data given in the report are probably representative of conditions in the more up-to-date section of the American cotton industry. The fact that the industry is now operating under somewhat abnormal conditions due to the war has not been overlooked, but it is the mission's opinion that the conditions of working and staffing, and the type of product have not, in general, become sufficiently abnormal as to affect the applicability of the information given in the report to normal American spinning and weaving practice. In fact, production for war purposes seems to have caused little change, in general, from the normal pre-war output. It should be mentioned, however, that as a wartime emergency measure the number of working hours per shift per week has been increased from 40 to 48 hours, and that in most of the mills visited the 48-hour week was in operation."

As a measure of labor productivity the production per man hour was selected. This factor, referred to as P. M. H. in the report, varies with the size of the plant and location, the type and condition of machinery used, nature and variety of product, type of labor available and working conditions in the plant.

Approximately 99 per cent of American cotton spinning is done on ring spindles, while in Britain both mile and ring spindles are used widely; it was considered advisable by the mission to compare both mule and ring spindles with equivalent American ring spinning mills. In yarn preparation (winding and warping), the high and low speed systems, respectively, were taken as representative of equipment in the United States and Britain. American weaving equipment, 95 per cent of which is automatic loomage, is com-

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pared to the total British loomage, 95 per cent of which is non-automatic.

The British report points out that significant changes occurred in the American cotton textile industry in the 26-year period from 1910 to 1936. Semi-automatic machines were made automatic, automatic processes were simplified and extended, and machines were redesigned and equipped with attachments which greatly improved their efficiency. This same period, the Englishmen report, saw developments in labor management and in the scientific assessment of operatives' work loads, with the result that the number of machines or units run by an operative was increased considerably. Readers are reminded that during the period from 1900 to 1937 the United States cotton textile industry nearly quadrupled its payrolls as well as the value of its products, meanwhile increasing its labor force 40 per cent. The increased output per worker thus accomplished was largely due to the development of more automatic machinery and more efficient methods, as the working week has been gradually reduced since the beginning of the century from an average of about 60 hours to 40 hours per week. (As a wartime emergency, however, American mills are now operating on a basis of 48 working hours per shift per week.)

Just how the American and British industries compare may be seen by study of the English mission's summary of conclusions and recommendations, quoted in the paragraphs which follow.

With normal staffing British P.M.H. (calculated on the basis of total output and total labor force) is less than the American by approximately 18 to 49 per cent in spinning, by 80 to 85 per cent in winding, by 79 to 89 per cent in beaming, and by 56 to 67 per cent in weaving.

With present conditions of staffing and fully running plant it is estimated that the British P.M.H. is less than the American by approximately three to 48 per cent in spinning. The percentages for winding, beaming and weaving are estimated to show no significant change from those given for normal staffing.

For a given output considerably greater labor forces are required in the British mills. With normal staffing the British labor requirements exceed the American by approximately 22 to 98 per cent in spinning, by 387 to 571 per cent in winding, by 366 to 786 per cent in beaming, and by 129 to 203 per cent in weaving.

With present conditions of staffing and fully running plant it is estimated that the British labor requirements exceed the American by approximately 12 to 63 per cent in coarse and medium count spinning, while in fine spinning they are less than the American by approximately five per cent. The percentages for winding, beaming and weaving are estimated to show no significant change from those given for normal staffing.

The main reasons for the higher American P.M.H. are: the use of high-draft, high-speed and automatic machinery wherever possible; the use of up-to-date plants (large sums of money being expended for this purpose); the application of scientific methods to the utilization of labor, which permits a relatively large number of units or machines to be supervised by a machine operative; the policy of concentrating on high operative efficiency (in terms of output), in many cases at the expense of machine efficiency; and the lower age of the operatives.

Integration of the spinning, weaving and finishing processes has progressed to a much greater extent in America than in Britain, the processes operating on standardized and bulk productions for use, mainly, in the home market. This system of bulk production makes possible the use of high-speed and automatic machinery (particularly in preparation and weaving) which works on a three-shift basis, each of 48 hours per week. The British mills, on the other hand, work one shift of 48 hours per week, are organized horizontally and, catering for both home and foreign markets, produce a wide range of products to meet the large variety of cloth types prevalent under the British commercial system. The sales made are both varied and small, and do not permit the economical use of highly productive automatic machinery.

American processing practice, based on the continuous production of standard counts of yarn and cloth types, permits standardization to be applied to plant, processing methods and labor, and is conducive to high standards of efficiency, organization and output. In Britain, frequent changes in yarn counts and cloth particulars disturb the balance of plant and labor requirements and, in many cases, prevent the establishment of the optimum conditions for high production efficiency.

In quality the American standard of processing, generally, is slightly lower than the British, mainly due to a concentration on matters of engineering and organization, to the bulk production policy, to the reduction of processes to a minimum, and to the large number of units or machines supervised by an operative. The potentialities of staple and twist are, however, more fully appreciated in the American spinning and weaving industry, particularly with regard to their effects on labor force requirements. Particular features of American practice, which do not apply generally in British mills, are the use of large packages such as cans, bobbins, beams, etc., the large-scale use of high drafting in card and spinning rooms, and the use of control devices in slasher sizing.

American management has greater scope than British management in its utilization of labor because of the comparative absence of long-standing practices and conventions and because of the acceptance by labor of scientific methods to matters of work assignment. The duties of an operative and the number of units or machines supervised are based on a work-load assessment which allows an operative a certain percentage of free or "idle" time. This time allowance will vary with the type of work on which the operative is engaged and may range from ten to 20 per cent. There was no evidence of overloading of the operatives in American mills in spite of the greater number of machines supervised by them as compared with corresponding British operatives. On the basis of these work-load assessments wage rates are established.

American mill managers, generally, are young and analytical and progressive in their outlook.

In making recommendations for the improvement in P.M.H. in Britain it is necessary that any immediate or short-term re-equipment plans should be made with due regard to long-term plans. These short and long-term plans should be correlated and permit, as far as possible, a smooth economic integration, and should be prepared with the following basic objects:

(1) To permit a higher degree of standardization and specialization, thus giving uninterrupted bulk production.

(2) To improve the standard of technical equipment in mills.

(3) To improve the working conditions in cotton mills.

(4) To secure a greater degree of co-operation between spinners and weavers, thereby raising the level of production efficiency.

(5) To provide a more scientific training for management.

(6) By the application of scientific methods to spinning and weaving practices and to the utilization of labor, and by the use of the most modern plant, to provide conditions which permit greater labor productivity and economy in production costs, and at the same time permit a higher level of wages for the operatives employed.

The English Are Worried

The immediate establishment of experimental cotton mills, in which both management and labor can survey the possibilities of improving the output and operating conditions of British plants, was recommended as a pressing necessity by A. H. S. Hinchliffe, president of the Manchester (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting of that group.

Mr. Hinchliffe said that this activity should not be put off until re-equipping of present mills is completed. He added that more attractive conditions and prospects of newer industrial jobs would make young Englishmen hesitate to risk their futures in the cotton trade. He predicted that the cotton textile industry of England would look in vain for labor unless it bettered working conditions.

Wartime Fabric Developments of Significance TO THE Automotive Industry

By MORRIS SANDERS

In ordinary years the automotive industry is one of the largest buyers of textiles. Until now the natural fibers have had a corner on this important market. But the synthetics, custom-woven and treated for specialized uses, will have to be reckoned with because of many developments which have come about during the war. The future for synthetics in the transportation industry was outlined by Morris Sanders, industrial consultant, in recent speeches to the Society of Automotive Engineers at Detroit and to the American Association of Textile Technologists at New York. An abstract of his remarks is presented herewith.

MUCH has been written about the Battle of Synthetics—of past struggles between semi-synthetics with natural fibers, of present rivalry between complete synthetics and semi-synthetic fibers, and of impending battles in which fabrics woven of any or all of these by classical methods will be ranged on one side of the barricades while on the other will be fabrics that are entirely synthetic from A to Z and distinctly different in method of manufacture.

You and I are interested in these struggles and marriages of giants but we are actively and personally concerned with special results. We want to estimate the importance of specific new materials and methods and we want to evaluate them in terms of specific end-usage. Let us consider the fabric needs of the automotive industry. A few years before the war Mr. W. F. Bird laid down the following requirements for an ideal fabric: (1) long life and ability to take hard wear; (2) maximum style and beauty for luxurious and smart trim effects; (3) ease of handling; (4) elasticity and softness for comfort; (5) ventilation for dissipation of body and interior heat; and (6) maximum resistance to spotting and ravages of accumulated road dust and dirt.

Although more than seven years have passed since Mr. Bird listed these upholstery requirements, it is hard to improve upon them. Perhaps we might wish to emphasize cleanability and "luxury of hand." Perhaps, today, we might enlarge upon the intangible words, "style" and "beauty," relating them to varying sales objectives—to sedans, taxis, convertibles, trucks, busses, or even to roadable planes and helicopters. But Mr. Bird's list of requirements is a good one and it offers us a useful check-gauge for wartime accomplishment. Although the war period has seen fabric improvents flower, few of them can be ascribed directly to the war itself; but we'll call them "wartime developments" for convenience's sake. Most of them, like all important scientific and industrial developments, required a far longer gestation period than even this lengthy conflict has afforded. But looking over the check list, remembering the deficiencies of even the best pre-war solutions—and considering the tailor-made properties of our new fibers, filaments and fabrics—we are filled with a strong sense of impending improvement. Let us review the list.

Long life and ability to take hard wear—My first thought is of vinylidene chloride, a filament that we all know to be exceedingly tough, fatigue and abrasion-resistant, and long-lived. Other synthetics that wear remarkably well are the vinyl polymers. Whether used in sheet form or as impregnants and coatings for yarn and fabric, they, too, will bring outstanding qualities of wear and scuff-resistance, flexibility and toughness to bear upon the upholstery problem. One vinyl development which clearly stemmed from war need is thermosetting vinyl butyral, a material that is thermoplastic in its earlier stages but can be handled on regular rubber machinery and subsequently "cured" to resist heat.

It is true that, with all of its virtues, vinylidene chloride fabric is still relatively harsh to the touch; and the sheet vinyls and synthetic rubbers, like their pre-war leather and leatherette counter parts, do not "breathe." Before leaving our first requirement of durability, let us note the fact that new rayon weaves, and experimental combinations of new and old fibers indicate that there are numerous other new and sensible solutions to the long-life-and-wear problem.

When we review our next requirement, *maximum style and beauty for luxurious and smart trim effects,* our fabric progress becomes dazzingly apparent. With the exception of synthetic rubbers (Buna N, Buna S and Butyrl Rubber), our new synthetics and semi-synthetics are color-receptive in the extreme; some even deserve the adjectives "sharp" and "bright." Better yet, because they are soil-resistant and easily kept clean, we are no longer forced by necessity to choose colors that blend in with grease and grime. These

Fiberglas fabrics are of great use in the automotive field when sound absorption is a major consideration. Its properties, despite the relatively high cost, make this material desirable for many special uses.

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twin bogies have ceased to dictate style approach and, should sales circumstances dictate the soft glow of pastels or the flash of pure color, we can now specify them with impunity. Besides having access to an unlimited spectrum, it appears as though we were in for a welcome deluge of unusual lustres and appealing textural effects. Apart from rather esoteric possibilities such as vinyl and acetate-protected fabrics woven of aluminum-coated, we have the sound assurance that many familiar materials will re-appear in happily unfamiliar, attractive, new weaves.

Ease of handling is next on the list. I know of no new material that is harder to handle than the pre-war ones. On the contrary, because completely scientific control of fiber, filament or sheet is assured, and because many of the new materials can be solvent or heat-fused, I think we can fairly predict that they will, in general, be easier to handle than their predecessors.

Elasticity and softness for comfort—As we all know, many of the new synthetics are elastic by nature. In any case, the weave design is quite as important as the fiber itself where elasticity and comfort are the goals. When I spoke of vinylidene chloride and its wearing virtues, I mentioned the harsh feel of it as a fabric. Now that the filament is being extruded at smaller diameters (.004 of an inch instead of .030 and .012), a more comfortable weave results. And a soft-feeling vinylidene chloride fiber is said to be more than a possibility of the future. And finally, interesting combination weaves have been made; they marry the important individual qualities of vinylidene chloride, wool, rayon and other materials.

Speaking of rayon and leaving possibilities for facts, I have seen new weaves of acetate rayon that appear to have everything that Mr. Bird specified for enclosed car use—including that hard-to-define sympathetic quality that we call "luxury of hand." They feel good, look good, and, I am told, stand up very well. And I've heard of other worthy developments employing chemically treated viscose rayons. In short, you may expect much from improved rayons.

To speak further on the subject of comfort I would have to draw a bit heavily on my imagination. During the war, our technicians have necessarily concentrated on rough-tough performance rather than luxury. We have seen those aristocrats of the synthetic textile field, nylon and Fortisan, serving as parachute materials and apart from our interest in them as fabrics of high strength, we have been pleased with their sympathetic qualities, their beauty and feel. When the day comes that vast quantities of such filaments are run in daily consumer goods production, a share of them in spun yarn form may be set aside for special blending in automotive use. But that is romancing. In the meantime, it is a happy fact that the other synthetics are quite agreeable to the touch—or can be made so when appropriately designed, constructed or combined.

Nylon, which can be woven into fabrics with nearly any desired properties, will offer durability, beauty and pleasant touch in post-war vehicles.

Ventilation for dissipation of body and interior heat—Due to their physical structures, synthetic filaments and fibers are intrinsically cooler than standard natural fibers. And, of course, they can be manufactured in weaves that are at least equally open and well ventilated. One popular pre-war product was a short-haired velvet whose pile was anchored in a flexible open rubber base; with our wartime developments of synthetic rubbers and vinyls we can now make similar fabrics that are easily as practical and comfortable, and that are oil and gasoline-resistant as well. With design modification, they would lend themselves well to automobile carpeting use.

When I spoke of sheet vinyls before, I said that I knew of no true sheet material that would breathe. When one is covering non-seating surfaces, breathing is of little importance but enclosed seating should be air-permeable if the ride is to be cool and free from bumpiness. Of course, sheet and coated fabrics can be made more comfortable by means of well-designed embossing or it can be perforated or cut in strips and web-woven for special conditions.

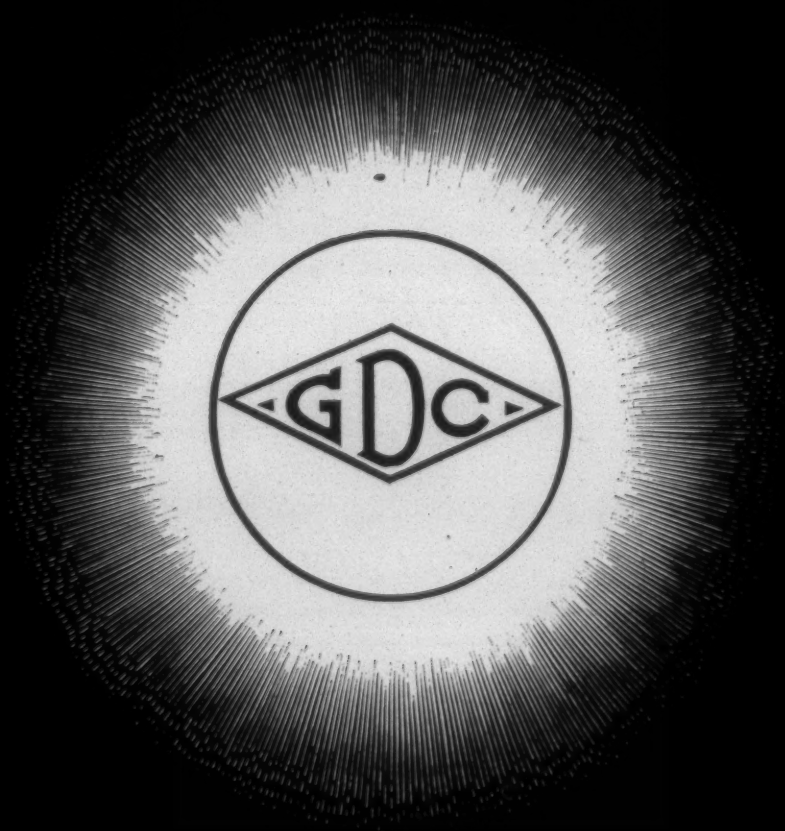
One recent development offers unusual promise: a vinyl latex that is susceptible to water dispersion and protective coagulation about individual fibers. We now have good reason to expect water repellent fabrics that are permeable to air and—because of the nature of the vinyl sheath, resistant to flame and abrasion as well. Such fabrics should have good hand and appearance and a tear strength superior to that of coated and impregnated fabrics. Another promising use of vinyl that permits free ventilation is via the Plexon method whereby individual yarns are impregnated and coated; the resulting filament may, of course, be woven in a normal manner.

Other thermoplastic resins such as cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate are used in this method as are a variety of base yarns, including cotton, rayon, fiberglas and linen. During the war, the Plexon process has produced military insect screening, conveyor belting, and electrical insulation for the Navy. Its yarns have been called the most nearly tailor-made of all the fabric yarns and they will undoubtedly be woven to serve the automotive industry.

Last on our list is *maximum resistance to spotting and ravages of accumulated road dust and dirt.* My previous remarks on moisture and abrasion resistance apply to this requirement; one which all of us know, is very easily answered today. The larger part of our new synthetics (whether fiber, filament or coating) are grease and dirt resistant and are cleaned with relative ease. They need not be crinkly dirt and heat-traps as are older, "found" fibers, as I have noted, even the found fibers and yarns can now be impregnated or coated by several new processes. Beyond that, our synthetics are mothproof; and rayons, nylon, vinylidene chloride, and the vinyls are largely unaffected by mildew, sunlight, and to the average destructive agent normally encountered in everyday useage.

All of this is as it should be because our new materials

for dependability



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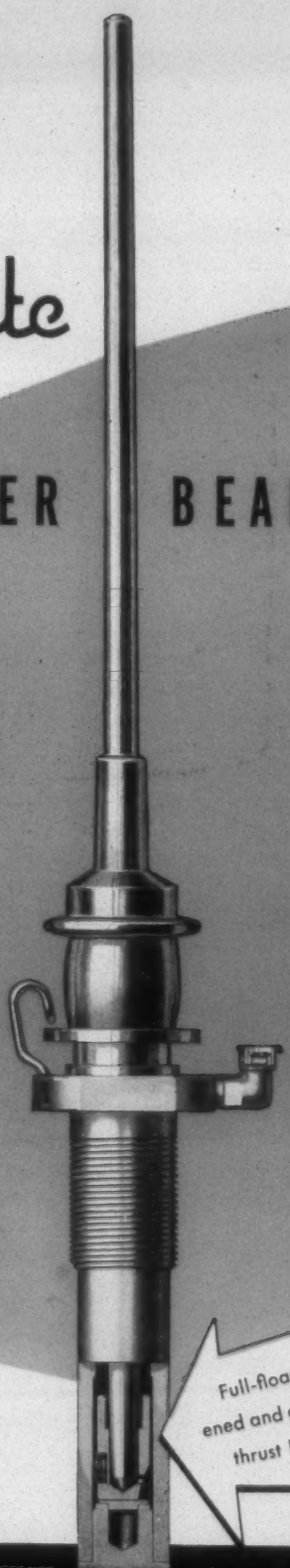

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weren't merely found; they didn't just happen. They were made to order by practical scientists and then improved in accordance with stringent wartime needs. Faced with mountainous problems and armed with rare opportunities and facilities for concentrated endeavor, our technicians have not only succeeded in improving upon nature, they have actually out-done themselves. I am thinking of such new facts as flexible synthetics that withstand temperatures of 200° and 60° F. alike without cracking, of rayon filament with a tenacity of seven to 11 grams a denier, and of other dramatic fabric improvements that have won their spurs during the war.

Returning to automotive end-uses, let us turn to applications other than upholstery and, when they fit the case, consider some impressive fabric developments that have not yet been mentioned. There are the sidewall and head lining problems. We now have a host of new solutions to both. Where sanitation and hygiene are factors (and such linings have always been unpleasant dust catchers in enclosed cars) we again have the vinyls and other highly resistant synthetics. Via coatings and impregnants, rayon and cotton prints, plain or fancy, can now stand unusually rough abuse without losing a bit of their dainty design quality. Besides such synthetic-treated soft goods, durable structural, hard-surfaced laminates will be available in exactly the same designs and patterns—a brand-new development to which I will refer in a few minutes.

Where sound absorption is a major consideration, all-fiberglas fabrics or fiberglas in combination with rayon, cotton, wool or others fibers is to be considered. Because of its extraordinary tensile strength and dimensional stability, its high degree of sound absorption and its non-absorbent, non-hygroscopic nature, and other qualities, fiberglas will prove desirable for special uses despite its relatively high cost. Incidentally, I might talk at some length on the performance of fiberglas in tires, gaskets, belting and battery retainer mats.

But returning to sidewall and head linings: in taxis and busses, we caw now use tough but attractive vinyls in embossed sheet or as protection for fabrics, or hard laminates of decorative fabric base, or even open-weave vinylidene chloride fabric backed with sound absorbent fiberglas in felted form. All would serve distinctive functions well, all are highly susceptible to styling and color treatments. I won't run down the list of handsome but impervious braids, ropes and elastomeric extrusions that are going to be available for trim materials; the sky appears to be the limit here.

Let us consider top materials for convertibles. With our new high tenacity rayons, nylon and fiberglas, tops that are tough but extremely light are possibilities. Thanks to wartime vinyl developments, we can coat them translucently with synthetics that resist flex, age, oil and weather as rubber never did. As a designer, I am more than mildly moved by the idea of convertible tops as translucent as a woman's raincoat. While on the subject of tops, let us speak of the rigid ones. I am not going to revive that feature writer's dream of a compound-curved and entirely transparent acrylic top. Fabric doesn't enter that picture and it never made sense to me anyway. But rigid, structural, fabric-based, compound-curved laminates are a true war development and one that applies to specialized auto body problems—to tops, fenders, panels and other parts.

Many of you have followed low-pressure molding growth in fields of aircraft. You may have noted the march of new

Velon, Firestone's plastic fabric, is fireproof, stainproof, weatherproof and waterproof. It will find wide usage for upholstery in public transport vehicles.

and improved thermosetting resins, seen pressures drop from thousands to hundreds of pounds, then down to a few pounds—and finally to mere contact. You may also have noted the low cost of molds, the simplicity and the unlimited size of low-pressure-molded products. To wood veneer the pioneer filler of the field, have been added high-strength papers, sisal mats and organic and fiberglas fabrics. Fuselages, fairings and a host of other lightweight functional aeroplane parts are made by the Vidal method and other low-pressure molding techniques today.

Busses, commercial delivery vehicles, trailers, station-wagons and custom-made cars are all products of relatively low volume and high sales value—and we might say that most private plans and helicopters will belong in that same category for the foreseeable future. Design—sound engineering, originality, and quality of appearance—is of first importance in these products where high cost and limited volume make it more than difficult to amortize expensive metal-working tools and dies. It is here that fabric-base, rigid laminates can serve as the solution for many body problems. Their performance has satisfied Wright Field; and their design and cost can certainly be made to satisfy your special customers—and many of your basic ones as well.

And now I'll tell you of something that I feel is really new in this field of fabric laminates. When speaking of sidewall and head lining, I referred to novel and unusual effects obtainable with the use of dress and curtain prints—and in hard, durable, laminate form. Early in the war, it was discovered that self-sealing fuel tanks had a fatal weakness. Entering projectiles set up a hydrostatic pressure that flowered large holes in the tanks. Laminates of fiberglas and clear new contact resins were specified as tank liners to take the enormous impact and they did the job quite successfully. Out of the manufacture of such laminates has come the continuous and economical lamination of fabrics of many kinds. They can be functional or decorative, opaque or translucent, or just about whatever the design engineer plans.

With this new process, the automotive industry can now choose unusual decorative dress or drapery prints, use them in single or multiple laminate form, combine them with fiberglas, duck or any other laminate, and can employ them for exterior purposes as well as interior ones. For, with the

selection of the proper resin, they are heat and weather-resistant, and as stable as you please. They can be post-formed for angled, corrugated and simple curved surfacings or even compound-curved ones, if the fabric itself is designed to permit such deformation.

What Does It All Mean?

What can this mean to the automotive industry? It can mean enduring plaid-surfaced station wagons, flowery designs for the sides of florists' trucks, similarly well-chosen patterns for other commercial delivery vehicles. It can mean dimensionally-stable bus ceilings that are opaque by day but translucent when back-lighted for night use. It can mean interior taxi finishes that have texture and depth of clear decorative beauty, combined with an abrasion resistance seldom seen before in laminates. It can mean entire bus and trailer tops, large or small body members for any exterior or interior use. Above all, it means more freedom of action for the designer and engineer, more appeal to the buyer and his wife, that imposing sales factor.

The same can be said of all of our new fabric developments, the soft as well as the hard. Together, they offer the automotive industry a much broader and finer collection of manufacturing and merchandising tools than it had before the war. Like other tools, they only achieve significance when used, and used properly. These new means can only be adapted to valuable ends by experienced yet young-minded engineers and designers; their promise will only reach final fulfillment and public acceptance through the painstaking co-operation of technicians and progressive manufacturers.

New and better coated fabrics for peacetime rainwear are previewed in this coat of "Fabrilite" synthetic resin plastic-coated fabric. Under this name, Du Pont will produce light-weight grades of these special-purpose textiles for post-war uses ranging from garments to household accessories.

Goodyear Announces New Polyvinyl Chloride Fabricating Material

"Vitafilm," a new lightweight, waterproof packaging and fabricating material which also can be woven into fabrics, was announced this month by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. A. F. Landefeld, manager of Goodyear's Pliofilm department, described Vitafilm as a derivative of polyvinyl chloride. It offers amazing current and post-war possibilities, he said.

In the six gauges of sheet form in which Vitafilm is being produced by Goodyear, it is adapted for food bags, bowl covers garment bags and other household purposes. Heat sealed or stitched, Vitafilm also is suitable for umbrellas, raincoats and similar products.

For woven fabrics, Vitafilm is cut into thin strips which are stretched and twisted into thread for the looms, after which it is woven like any other fabric material such as cotton or rayon. Conventional spinning machinery and looms now producing other types of fabric handle Vitafilm satisfactorily, according to Mr. Landefeld.

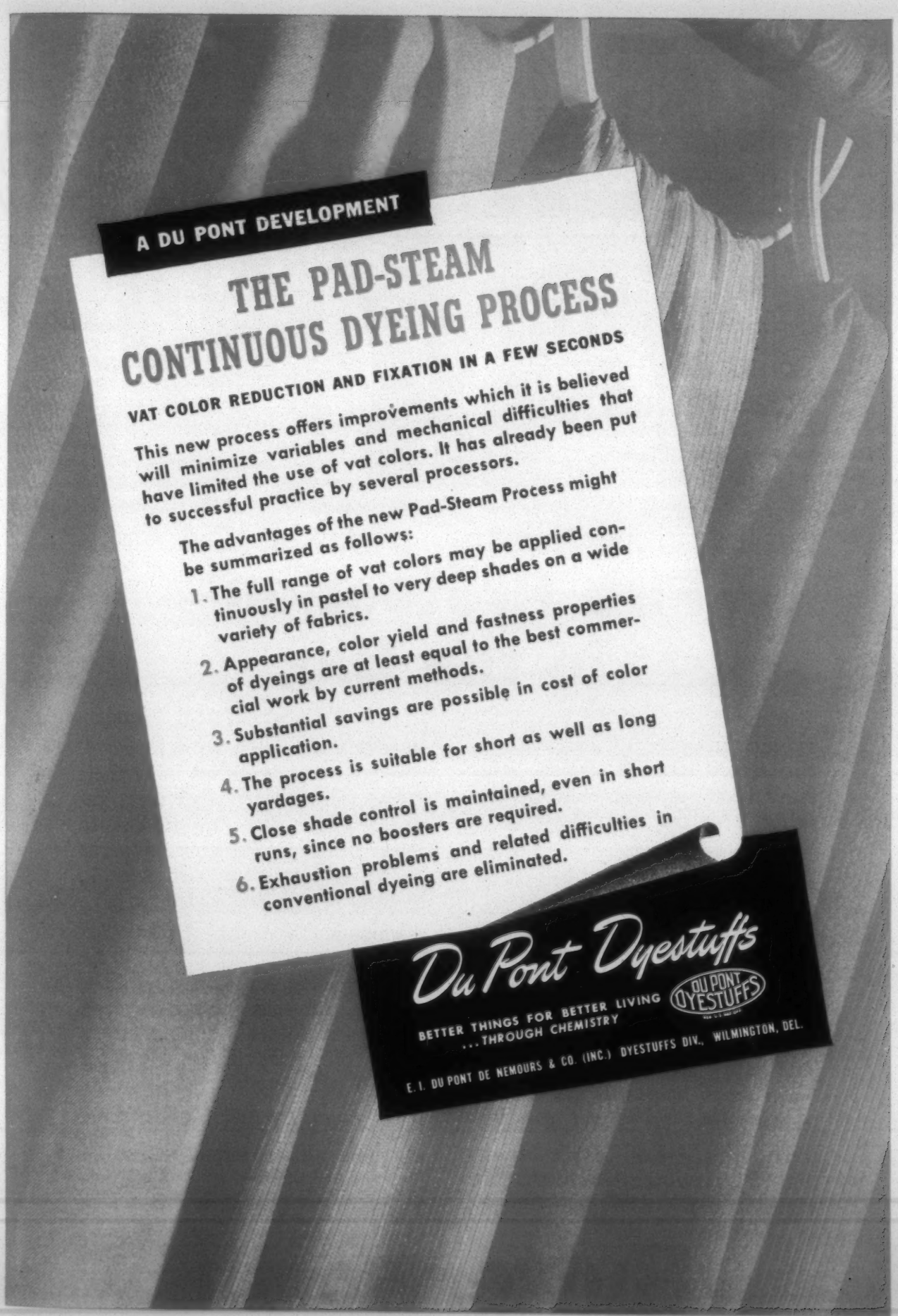
Vitafilm fabrics of this kind, utilizing the same range of color designs and figures available with other fabric materials, Mr. Landefeld said, are especially suitable for shower curtains, ladies' hand bags, shoe uppers and similar products where lightness and waterproofness are desirable. He pointed out that such fabrics can be restored to their original brightness and cleanliness simply by wiping them with a damp cloth.

Vitafilm was developed in Goodyear's new $1,350,000 research laboratory. It is being produced on a limited scale in a Goodyear pilot plant and presently is being used principally in the war effort.

Construction of a $1,500,000 chemical plant to manufacture a wide variety of new rubber-like plastics known as vinyl chloride co-polymers will be started shortly in Natrium, W. Va., by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., it has been announced at the company's headquarters in Akron, O., by P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the board. The new plant will have a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds per year, Mr. Litchfield said. Permission to build it was given by the War Production Board because of the wide range of usefulness of the new synthetics in meeting war needs and relieving the critical shortages of natural rubber products.

The decision to build the new plant followed the completion of extensive researches carried on by scientists at the Goodyear research laboratory over a period of two years. These established that the new plastics could be made in a wide variety of forms embracing a considerable range of characteristics. They can be made into transparent films or thicker sheets, used to coat paper or cloth, or to insulate wire, and the research experiments have shown that co-polymers can be used to make gaskets, washers, etc., wherever an elastic, rubber-like substance resistant to oil is needed.

Dr. L. H. James, B.Sc., Ph.D., has opened a consulting office and laboratory in industrial microbiology at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Ill. Dr. James has been head of the bacteriology department at the University of Maryland since 1937, and prior to that had considerable experience in microbiological research for the food research division of the Federal Government. While at the University of Maryland he began several experiments in microbiology of textiles which he will continue in his Chicago laboratory.


A DU PONT DEVELOPMENT
THE PAD-STEAM CONTINUOUS DYEING PROCESS
VAT COLOR REDUCTION AND FIXATION IN A FEW SECONDS
This new process offers improvements which it is believed will minimize variables and mechanical difficulties that have limited the use of vat colors. It has already been put to successful practice by several processors.
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DYEING AND FINISHING

Notes on Dyes and Dyeing

By GEORGE BROUN

Practical Application of Acetate Colors—Part Ten

Part Nine, the initial article of this series which dealt with acetate colors, took up the development period of acetate rayon and the various colors that were used as stop-gaps until the direct dyeing acetate colors were available for wide use. These water insoluble-dispersible colors are the chief ones applied on all colors with the exception of navies and blacks, for which diazotized and developed acetate colors are employed. This month's installment continues with a discussion of acetate colors on piece goods.

The articles of this series which pertain to application of acetate colors to hosiery and other knit goods are being published currently in Southern Knitter, under the heading "Practical Notes—Application of Acetate Dyestuffs."

THE standard crepes are run mostly on continuous boil-off range prior to loading of the goods on a dyebeck. The modern continuous boil-off and scouring-off range consists of one suitably designed open width boil-off machine and one or two scouring and washing machines which handle the creped goods in rope form. Advantages gained from the use of such a range are: (1) the creped goods are prepared at a uniform speed which can be duplicated from lot to lot; (2) proper circulation of the processing liquor by means of a special pumping system, which prevents fresh or boiled off goods from being contaminated by old liquor which has accumulated sizing, dirt and grease.

The boil-off machine is best designated as the *crepe forming machine,* since gray goods enter from a shell and are conveyed from a let-off around and under a drum which is centered at a correct depth in the boil-off bath so that it remains wet during the entire operation. This moist surface of the drum wets out the entering gray crepe goods slowly and uniformly and initiates the crepeing action uniformly in open width.

Wet out goods float or run on a conveyor at required speed in open width throughout the bath's length, thereby obtaining the full crepeing action of the hot boil off before being cooled slowly and washed in the scouring machine. This scouring machine is usually composed of 12 to 24 compartments which permit the creped goods, now in rope form, to move from one fresh hot bath to one at a lower temperature, thus scouring and gradually cooling the goods so that they will retain a uniform creped effect even though processed in rope form.

Economical scouring formulas can be worked out for detergents and other scouring assistants used, since the liquor is pumped on a counter current principle. The goods in rope form move continually toward fresh scouring solutions and into clean wash waters, this followed by a final cold wash water which the prepared crepes are reeled off and bundled for dyeing. A formula, based on 1,000 gallons, for continuous boil-off and scouring of lightweight acetate-viscose crepes, is as follows: 40-50 pounds olive oil or low titer type soap, 20-30 pounds synthetic detergent, four to eight pounds penetrant and four to six pounds mild alkali; to hold pH at 9½ to ten.

For scouring some plants prefer to omit soap and use only a synthetic detergent; where such processing is employed just replace the soap on an equal basis with synthetic detergent: 10-15 pounds olive oil soap, 15-20 pounds detergent and four to eight pounds tetra sodium pyrophosphate. Whenever hard water conditions are encountered and softened water is not available, it is very practical to use a phosphate water softener such as Calgon.

The heavier crepe goods such as alpaca and romaines are usually boiled off in the folded or skein form, using special bent rods which support the goods while standing in the boil-off bath at lower temperature than used on the continuous boil-off machine. A bath composed of a one-half per cent of olive oil soap and one-half per cent of an organic synthetic detergent and run at 80-100° F. has been found to give good results. These heavy crepes must be handled very carefully, or they will show "break marks" where the fibers have been ruptured. After the heavy crepes have stood in crepeing bath for 60 to 90 minutes they are removed and given a warm rinse. These prepared goods must be entered carefully in dyebecks, running about one-third to half rated capacity so as to permit the goods to keep in a partially open width during the dyeing.

There has been considerable development carried out on the boiling off and crepeing of these heavier crepe goods on a continuous range. This development has utilized many types of equipment found in the old silk dyeing and finishing plants whereby the goods are kept in open width through the crepeing bath as well as the scouring and washing off operations.

All acetate flat goods such as satins, taffetas, sharkskin, poplins, fuschias and others are prepared and dyed on jigs. During the past few years there has been an increasing amount of suiting and dress goods constructions that are being padded with desizing solutions, allowed to batch or

stand four hours, then entered on a jig, scoured off and dyed.

The preparation of satins requires careful supervision on the jig. This procedure gives good results on standard or semi-automatic jigs: enter the goods through warm water or dry and then run one end through warm water at 100-120° F. On heavy satins add the dissolved enzyme and run two to four ends at 100-120° F., drain off and give a light scour or bleach bath. For a 50-gallon jig bath use four pints of 100-volume hydrogen peroxide and one-half pound synthetic detergent. Run four ends at 160-180° F., drain, give cold running wash prior to dyeing. When lightweight satins are being handled, the enzyme desizing bath is omitted and two to four ends are necessary in the scouring bath in order to prepare the goods for dyeing.

On closely woven acetate flat goods such as taffetas and sharkskins it is desirable to soften the acetate fiber moderately in order to obtain level dyeings. These constructions of flat goods may be entered onto the jig by running through cold water, then giving an enzyme desizing bath as on satins if there is a noticeable amount of sizing present. Otherwise the goods are run into a scouring and bleaching bath so that the fabric will be scoured and softened uniformly. For a 50-gallon bath use four pints of 100-volume hydrogen peroxide, one pound of synthetic detergent, one-quarter pound tetra sodium pyrophosphate and one pound of sodium silicate. Run four ends at 170-180° F., give two ends, hot wash at 140° F. prior to dyeing.

Committee Releases Report on Revised Nylon Dyeing Formulas

FEATURES of the report of the nylon task committee, which met recently to discuss practical methods of dyeing nylon in the O. D. No. 7 shade with increased fasstness properties, have been revealed by the War Production Board and the Office of the U. S. Quartermaster General. The latter had previously indicated it was ready to accept the methods of dyeing advanced in this report, and to revise specifications to obtain the degree of fastness shown by the combinations given. In some of the committee's recommendations, new equipment would have to be developed to secure the best results.

Below are given details of the processes which showed the greatest immediate promise and which are also in line with normal application facilities available. Work was done in laboratories and practical runs in finishing plants were made.

Chrome dyed by pad steam process—A large number of trials and considerable yardage were run mainly on a three-ounce nylon oxford, but also on a six-ounce nylon fabric. For the dyeing of a 1,650-yard roll of three-ounce nylon oxford, the following operations, after scouring and drying, are recommended:

Three-roll pad: four pounds, 11 ounces. Pontachrome Fast Yellow R Conc.; one pound, 14 ounces Pontachrome Fast Red E; seven pounds, six ounces Chromacyl Black W; two pints ammonia 28 per cent; 2½ gallons Triethanolamine, 50 gallons bulk, pick up approximately 40 per cent.

After padding, the cloth was dried in an Andrews & Goodrich hot flue at 225° F., and batched. Frame drying was not recommended, because it was impossible to avoid two-sidedness in the goods dried, probably due to uneven drying from top to bottom, and frame driers also had a tendency to leave marks of the tenter hooks on the selvages. The goods, after drying, were handled with care to avoid spotting with water or by having it come in contact with wet articles. The padded and dried goods while in the open width were then steamed in either a vat color print ager or an acid ager for about ten and one-half minutes.

Jig formula for development—First end, 100 gallons water at the boil, 12 ounces sodium bichromate, two pounds magnesium sulphate, one gallon formic acid 85 per cent. Second end, 12 ounces sodium bichromate, two pounds magnesium sulphate. Total of six ends were run at the boil, followed by one end running hot water, shelled up through cold water, water mangled, open soaped, eight bowl open soaper preceded by pad.

The pad box mix was 100 gallons water at 160 to 180 °F., eight ounces synthetic detergent, eight ounces soda ash. First four boxes contained eight ounces synthetic detergent, temperature 160° F.-180° F. Last four boxes contained hot running water, dried on cans.

The three-ounce oxford showed a tendency toward scrimping and had to be watched closely throughout the operations prior to developing in the jig because it was impossible to remove the effect of these scrimps. It was also necessary to exercise extreme care to prevent water drops from splashing the fabric before development with the chrome.

Original laboratory trials indicated that with development of a practical method of application, acid dyes answered the requirements of the Quartermaster Corps, yield a shade of O. D. No. 7 which was at least as fast to light as, and considerably faster to washing, than the best combination of acetate dyes. Plant trials made on short rolls and later on large quantities proved satisfactory.

For the dyeing of 1,000 yards of three-ounce nylon oxford the following was recommended:

Padding formula per 25 gallons: two pounds 12 ounces Alizarol Orange 3R, one pound 11 ounces. Fast Acid Brown RG; one pound one ounce Alizarin Cyanone Green GN Extra; one pound two ounces Fast Wool Cyanone 3R; 20 pounds glycerine; two pounds shellac; one pound two ounces concentrated ammonia. Pick up approximately 30 per cent.

The dyestuff was pasted up with 20 pounds glycerine, six ounces ammonia and sufficient water added, and brought to the boil. After boiling for a few minutes, a solution of two pounds shellac, 14 ounces ammonia in seven gallons of water was added, and brought up to 25 gallons at a temperature of 180° F.

The scoured and dried three-ounce nylon was given one dip through a three-roll padder at 180° F. and dried in a hot flue at 230° F., followed by two five and one-half-minute ageings in a vat ager at 216° F.

The roll was transferred to the jig for development: 90 gallons water, 11 pounds formic acid, four ends at 200-205° F. Fresh bath, cold running water, one end. Fresh bath: eight pounds soda ash, four pounds soap, four ends at 200-205° F.

The soap was removed by two ends in hot water and finally shelled up through cold—*(Continued on Page 49)*

A WARP SIZING STARCH THAT STOPPED A TEXTILE *Blizzard*

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

UNFORTUNATE

An unfortunate situation has developed and it may have an adverse and far-reaching effect upon the just demands of the cotton textile industry.

There is need to attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation and the textile industry should be given all of the facts rather than be forced to depend upon garbled reports given to the press by labor union officials and attorneys.

On Jan. 12, 1945, William P. Jacobs, who has since that time been elected executive director of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, made the following report:

To the Manufacturers of Print Cloths, Narrow Sheetings, Drills, Twills, Jeans and Osnaburgs.

Gentlemen:

After spending another week in Washington I give you another confidential report on price ceilings and wages.

On this trip, accompanied by B. B. Gossett, I conferred with Judge Vinson, having previously conferred with Justice Byrnes. He arranged the conference with Judge Vinson for us.

On wages the Judge seemed better informed and more interested though still non-committal. This matter is now in his hands and from the pressure that we know has now reached him it is possible that for political reasons he may be forced to indefinitely hold the matter, or he may recommend a basis somewhat lower than the WLB would authorize.

From conferences which I held I know that Justice Byrnes, Senators George, Maybank, Russell, and Governor Gardner and perhaps others have insisted that he do nothing which will wipe out the traditional North-South differential.

The attached letter which I left with the Judge after our interview presents, it seems to me, the major dilemma. It is impossible to correct imaginary industrywide sub-standards or real inequities by mandatory wage increases in 23 mills. Such a step will hinder the war effort rather than help it. The blast in the press by Emil Rieve does not alter my report. He knows how to use publicity to make things appear as they are not. When he howls you can depend on it the shoe pinches. He will be satisfied with much less than 55. The fact that he publicly claims there is no attack on the North-South differentials is strong indication that he has had a part in the peg points which destroy the differential without appearing to do so. Hightower's wire was sound and constructive. I saw the good it did in several places. So much for the wage matter.

The interview was satisfactory and resulted in a hopeful conclusion again indicating the effect of pressure from higher up and perhaps from the letters which you have written to members of Congress. I ran into that at many points. Thanks for the fine support.

Please continue letters to and personal calls upon your members of Congress insisting that they tell Judge Vinson that the suggested wage peg points will in practice eliminate differentials and that they will cause untold harm.

Hopefully yours with my fingers crossed.

Emil Rieve, president of the UTW, also published what he alleged to be extracts from another report of Mr. Jacobs to the manufacturers of print cloths, etc., which were as follows:

We have succeeded in inducing OPA to hold off on final textile ceilings until the wage matter is determined.

As suggested by Judge Vinson, I conferred with Mr. Bowles. It was a fine uninterrupted conference of nearly two hours. I found that he speaks the same language that we do. The only trouble is that too much of the language of OPA is quite clearly not his own.

He said OPA needs profit information from industry to protect the manufacturer from hardships. He is opposed to the discouragement of quantity production and, of course, anxious to encourage increased war production. He definitely has no desire to regulate profits. It later developed in my conference with Mr. Brownlee, after Mr. Bowles had talked with him, that the administrator may not have identified what I called the net worth formula with what OPA calls the "industry earnings standard." Nevertheless, the intervied with Mr. Bowles was satisfactory and indicated some hope of reasonable and fair treatment and reconsideration of net worth formula.

I expected Mr. Brownlee to be the point where the Bowles' conservatism and the Gilbert liberalism would join and that Mr. Brownlee would, therefore, avoid the issue. But he didn't.

Mr. Brownlee, who has always impressed me as reasonable, fair and intelligent, promised to hold up on final ceilings until the industry earnings standard (net worth) can be recanvassed, considered in connection with the circumstances of one group (print cloths) as a sample to determine its inadaptability and to avoid serious mistakes.

These letters were confidential reports to members of the group named but copies reached Emil Rieve, president of the TWU, and by placing his own interpretation upon them, he has attempted to make capital against the cotton textile industry.

We have been informed that in some mill offices there are clerks who are trusted but are upon the payroll of the TWU and they pass to labor leaders many letters which are not intended to be read by any others than company officials.

In order to put the worse interpretation possible upon the Jacobs letter, Emil Rieve passed it to Representative Hugh De Lacy, who designated it as "an

outrageous reflection upon the National War Labor Board and unfortunately upon all governmeent agencies dealing with wage and other stabilization."

There is no reason why the cotton textile industry should not defend itself against insidious attacks by labor union officials and there is no reason why Judge Vinson should not hear arguments upon both sides.

It is very certain that Emil Rieve and the attorney of the CIO have free access to the offices of the War Labor Board, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of War Mobilization, and others and they do not hesitate to use their personal influence.

The following letters were sent by Judge Vinson in response to the Jan. 26 letters of Representative Hugh De Lacy.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6. 1945.

Honorable Hugh De Lacy
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

This will refer to your letter of Jan. 26, 1945, with reference to the so-called "progress report" of Dr. William P. Jacobs.

Perhaps you will be interested to see the attached copy of a letter which I sent Dr. Jacobs in response to a communication from him. Needless to say, as soon as my interview with Dr. Jacobs was finished, I called Mr. Rieve on the telephone and informed him of it, and shortly thereafter, discussed the matter with Mr. Rieve in a personal conference. I agree with you that Dr. Jacobs' report is "outrageous propaganda and nothing more."

I shall be glad to furnish you any additional information you may desire in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

FRED M. VINSON, Director.
Office of Economic Stabilization.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1945.

Dr. William P. Jacobs
Presbyterian College
Clinton, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Jacobs:

I have your letter of Jan. 24.

Evidently you feel that the only flaw in your report was its indiscretion; and that had the letter not been publicized or "misinterpreted," you would have done me no offense.

I cannot agree.

Your letter states, concerning me, that "for political reasons, he may be forced to indefinitely hold up this matter." You also state that "the interview was satisfactory and resulted in a hopeful conclusion, again indicating the effective pressure from higher up."

Nothing in my interview with you could have given a color of truth to these statements. Naturally, I deeply resent any intimation, from whatever source, that I am subject to political pressure in discharging my duties.

Furthermore, any statement that either Justice Byrnes or Governor Gardner had made representations to me with reference to the North-South differential is completely untrue. While Senators George, Maybank and Russell had written me with reference to the North-South differential, their letters were wholly proper and in no way constituted an attempt to exercise political pressure.

Had I known the subject about which you wish to confer with me, I should not have acceded to your request for an interview; and, had Justice Byrnes known, I do not believe that his secretary would have arranged the appointment. Needless to say, the experience serves only to confirm the wisdom of my reluctance to discuss pending wage cases with interested parties. Under such circumstances the temptation to abuse courtesy is too strong.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Director.
Office of Economic Stabilization.

Probably the most serious consequence of the entire matter is the letter of Chester Bowles, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, addressed Feb. 15 to print cloth manufacturers:

This letter is written to correct some serious misinformation which has been given to many cotton textile manufacturers.

Under date of Jan. 26, 1945, Mr. William P. Jacobs, executive director of the Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers, addressed a letter, called "another progress report," to manufacturers of print cloth in narrow sheetings, drills, twills, jeans and osnaburgs.

The letter described a campaign of pressure which Mr. Jacobs said he was waging with members of Congress and various government agencies to secure higher prices for cotton textiles and prevent wage increases.

There is no doubt that Mr. Jacobs has been waging such a pressure campaign. However, his report of progress in the campaign is seriously in error.

Mr. Jacobs described a "fine, uninterrupted conference of nearly two hours, which he had with me, in which he said that I spoke the same language as he. We did have a very cordial talk, although my records show it lasted less than an hour. One reason we may have seemed to Mr. Jacobs to be talking the same language was that Mr. Jacobs started out by saying that he thought the cotton textile manufacturing industry in the past had been very badly represented in Washington. More than half our conference was spent in my giving him the reasons why I agreed with that statement.

I still agree with the statement. After reading Mr. Jacobs' letter, however, I am bound to say that the industry's representation does not seem to be improving as I had hoped it would.

Of the many gross inaccuracies in Mr. Jacobs' report of his conversations with me and with Mr. Brownlee, the deputy administrator for price, there are two in particular which I want to nail and nail hard.

The first of these serious misstatements is the assertion that "we have succeeded in inducing OPA to hold off on final textile ceilings until the wage matter is determined." This is not so. I very much regret that the final ceilings on major items have taken as long as they have. They have not, however, been delayed because of any action by Mr. Jacobs or his group or because of the pending wage case. They will be out soon—irrespective of how or when the wage question is settled.

The second serious misstatement is that Mr. Brownlee and I showed "the effect of pressure from higher up." This could not be true because there hasn't been any such pressure. Neither Justice Byrnes nor Judge Vinson has had any communication whatever, direct or indirect, with Mr. Brownlee or me concerning the matters discussed by Mr. Jacobs.

All of us here in OPA are trying to discharge a difficult and unpleasant wartime duty fairly, honestly and effectively. We have tried to follow faithfully the law as laid down by Congress and we intend to keep on doing so.

Recently, as you know, the—*(Continued on Page 48)*

American Association Elects Jacobs

Dr. William Plummer Jacobs was appointed executive director of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at a meeting of the organization's board of governors in Charlotte Feb. 5.

Dr. Jacobs assumes this newly-created association post March 1 upon the retirement of William M. McLaurine, who held the position of A.C.M.A. secretary and treasurer for the previous 18 years. Headquarters of the association will remain in Charlotte.

The American Association was scheduled to hold its annual convention in April, but in accordance with Office of Defense Transportation advice, this meeting has been cancelled. It is assumed that a meeting-by-proxy will be arranged in order that new officers may be elected.

Dr. Jacobs is executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Assocation of South Carolina and Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers as well as president of Presbyterian College at Clinton, S. C.

Bobbin Producers Are Seeking Relief; Picker Sticks Scarce

Manufacturers of card room bobbins, critically needed to keep looms in the textile mills running, have advised the Office of Price Administration that they will endeavor to furnish the bobbins even if they have to do so at a loss, but meanwhile they are pressing for relief against what they describe as discriminatory ceiling prices. The manufacturers gave assurance of the bobbins after U. S. Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, at the request of numerous cotton mills in the Carolinas Piedmont area, took up the matter of the bobbin shortage with OPA officials.

The curtailment in the manufacture of bobbins was explained to Senator Maybank in a letter from a representative of a large bobbin producing firm. In December, 1941, the letter stated, the OPA called a meeting of bobbin manufacturers and, without giving the manufacturers a voice in the matter, prices were frozen in the industry as of Oct. 1, 1941. Grave doubts were felt as to the wisdom of this move, the letter continued, "but policy demanded that we give the matter a tryout." Early in 1942 when it was found that in spite of the restrictions placed on bobbin manufacturers, no similar price freezing was ordered for the producers of lumber and rough bobbins, or for labor, the manufacturers made a concerted effort to obtain an increase in prices for the finished product, but to no avail. Some later slight increases were granted, the letter said, but these were not in proportion to the advances in cost of lumbar and labor so that the bobbin manufacturers are unable to pay either competitive prices for the lumber or competitive wages.

In Washington, members of the newly-formed hickory blank dimension manufacturers industry advisory committee impressed upon the War Production Board the difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of logs and lumber to meet requirements for picker sticks, made from hickory dimension. The committee recommended that WPB lumber specialists work with owners of standing timber and with sawmill operators to make available to demension manufacturers such logs and lumber as are of suitable quality for hickory dimension blanks. At present, a large quantity of lumber is going into other uses, committee members stated. Log inventories are low, ranging from two to three weeks' supply at most, they said.

To effect a more equitable distribution of picker sticks and avert possible production losses due to the lack of this item, the textile machinery branch of the War Production Board has requested the co-operation of textile mills to limit their inventory of picker sticks to a 90-day supply. Picker stick manufacturers were requested to limit their shipments of picker sticks to a 90-day supply, or to a minimum practical shipment, WPB reported.

Textile mills previously had been asked to limit their rawhide pickers to a 30-day supply, which most mills have done with satisfactory results, WPB officials said.

Textile Mission May Aid in French Mill Rehabilitation

A textile mission composed of representatives of the different branches of this country's whole industry, cotton, wool and knit goods, is understood to be in the process of formation, to be sent to France for the purpose of rehabilitating the mills there and getting them into operation as soon as possible. Primary objective of the mission would be to get the mills in operation to help out the vital supply problem of both the American Army in Europe and the new French Army, with the secondary objective of placing the French industry in position to supply civilian needs later on. By helping to supply military items from its own industry, France would be lessening the drain on the textile industry in the United States.

Under the plan the group, consisting of ten or a dozen men, would leave for France within the next month, and would remain there two or three months. The representatives, from the purposes of the visit, would be made up of technical experts, of long experience in their fields and thus equipped to do the job that is planned. This job, it is believed, will consist mostly of getting present machinery in actual operation, and this will necessitate supplies of raw materials such as different textile fibers, wool, cotton, etc., as well as providing for the very necessary supplies of coal for fuel. It has been stated that, insofar as the actual machinery equipment is concerned, the French textile mills in leading centers are better off than might have been expected after the long German occupation. However, there is much work to be done in getting electrical power plants into operation, which first of all means supplying the fuel, as well as making some mechanical repairs to the plants. In regard to the raw materials, present plans are said to be to provide for large shipments of both cotton and wool to France.

In regard to supplying the needed military equipment, such as different kinds of clothing, as well as other supplies such as vital cotton goods, the French industry even after its revival will vary. But it is believed some very important materials, such as cloth for uniforms and finished goods in socks and underwear, might easily be expected. It is known that the U. S. Army has contracted with the French industry for 2,600,000 uniforms. Not much is expected from the French mills in supplying the badly needed cotton duck, since the plants there are not believed to be adapted for this production.

CHROMIUM

Curtiss SB2C Navy Helldivers

Commencing takeoffs aboard a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier are the first two of a squadron of new Curtiss Helldiver dive bombers. Terror of Japanese warships in the south Pacific, the powerful dive bombers have greater speed, range, armament and bomb load than any previous plane of its type. It is powered by a Wright Cyclone engine and equipped with a Curtiss Electric propeller.

SB2C Curtiss Helldiver (U.S. Navy Photo)

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P. O. BOX 1375 – TELEPHONE 5678 – GREENSBORO, N. C.

d McComb plants, also in Mississippi, to produce only se counts and plys of yarns authorized by WPB, the order ed. General Conservation Order M-317, controlling ton yarn and textile production, distribution and sale, s violated by the company during the first three quarters 1944, when the firm diverted 500,000 pounds of yarn in ing unrated orders, says WPB. During the third quarter 1943 and the first quarter of 1944, Aponaug's West int plant changed its spindle assignments from certain ecific yarn productions in violation of Limitation Orders 99 and L-99a, compliance division officials said. These ders restrict loom operations to the production of certain rns and their construction into various types of critical xtiles.

ATLANTA, GA.—It has been disclosed that D. P. Manget Newnan, Ga., is the purchaser of Atlanta Woolen Mills. he new operating company, capitalized at $2,000,000, has been chartered in Fulton County. The plant, which contains 3,648 spindles and 94 looms, produces overcoating for the military services and Lend-Lease.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Plans are being made for the establishment of a small weaving plant in Gastonia. H. G. Drake, department store manager of Gastonia, states that an as yet unnamed company has secured a plant location and has received necessary permission for construction. This development is a result of the current Gastonia Junior Chamber of Commerce campaign to encourage industrial diversification in the city. Manufacturing in Gastonia is now almost wholly restricted to the spinning of combed yarns.

BELMONT, N. C.—Crescent Spinning Co., manufacturer of combed cotton yarns, is charged by the War Production Board's compliance division with diverting 26,262 pounds of yarn to unrated orders during the first half of 1944 in violation of Order M-317. Consent Order C-259, effective Jan. 31, directs Crescent Spinning Co. to deliver or set aside for delivery only on rated orders 26,262 pounds of yarn in addition to the company's current rated delivery requirements. This additional yarn must be made available during the first quarter of 1945, and must be of a designated 24 and/or 36 count combed two-ply cotton weaving yarn, the order specified.

ELKIN, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. has received a certificate of award from the United States Department of Labor for having reduced lost-time accidents more than 40 per cent during the last six months of 1944 over the corresponding period of 1943. The certificate was presented Jan. 30 at a dinner meeting of company officials, department heads and chairmen and members of departmental safety committees. General Superintendent Raymond W. Harris accepted the award on behalf of the company and its employees after it was presented by W. Bert Weaver, state chairman of the Committee on Conservation of Manpower in War Industries. C. J. Hyslup is director of safety for the company.

[redacted] plant of Esmond Virginia, Inc. The plant, which produces cotton baby blankets, has been in operation three years. Company officials have stated that operations will be merged with the main plant at Waynesboro, Va., as soon as the present stock of raw materials is consumed.

JACKSON, MISS.—Aponaug Mfg. Co., producer of cotton textiles and yarns, is charged with diversion of 500,000 pounds of yarn to unrated orders in 1944 and unauthorized yarn production in both 1944 and 1943, the compliance division of the War Production Board has reported. WPB issued Consent Order C-255 directing Aponaug Mfg. Co. to deliver or set aside for delivery on rated orders only its entire 1945 yarn production. During 1945 the Aponaug Mfg. Co. must also operate the spindles of its West Point

The tent shown above has a novel construction which prevents even the tiniest flicker of light from penetrating its interior. In it, X-ray pictures of injuries suffered by United States military forces in action are made, it being particularly valuable in this field when the surgeons must know where a piece of steel is imbedded in the wounded man. Made of rubber and fabric, the tent was developed by the Army Medical Corps, and is being built by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. It is now being used on many battlefields where it is erected as part of field hospitals immediately back of the fighting fronts.

Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

Dr. Frank T. De Vyver, personnel and industrial relations director for Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., has been named a vice-president of the company.

Frank J. Aiken of Judson Mills, J. E. Sirrine of J. E. Sirrine & Co. and W. B. Perrin of the Brandon Corp. are heading the textile division of the 1945 was fund drive in Greenville County, S. C.

C. M. McLeod, for the past eight years president of Consolidated Textile Co., which operates plants at Lynchburg, Va., and Shelby, N. C., has become supervisor of merchandising and sales managership for Iselin-Jefferson Co., New York. W. S. Spatcher has been elected president of Consolidated Textile Co. . . . William L. Mohr, long active in the Worth Street market and vice-president of Alabama Mills, is now in charge of all cotton gray cloth for Iselin-Jefferson.

D. M. Bridges has resigned as overseer of carding at South Carolina Cotton Mills, Inc., at Orangeburg, to accept a corresponding position at Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Luther H. Hodges of New York, vice-president and general manager of the manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Co., Inc., has been named national chairman of a five-year post-war anti-leprosy campaign which will be conducted in eight Asiatic and African countries.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Davidson (N. C.) Cotton Mills, T. N. Spencer, president of the National Bank of Concord, N. C., and J. L. Jackson, treasurer of Davidson College, were elected members of the board, succeeding the late Dr. W. T. Grey and the late W. A. Watson. Officers re-elected were C. W. Boyd, president and treasurer; Dr. J. M. Douglas, vice-president, and C. A. Potts, secretary.

Elliott J. Neal of Charlotte has been elected president of Rex-Hanover Mills Co. of Gastonia and Ranlo, N. C., succeeding A. G. Myers, who had previously announced his retirement so that he might devote more time to other interests. Other officers are Joseph P. Holt, vice-president; Alfred S. Robinson, treasurer and general manager; H. A. Rudisill, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; and G. W. Herrick, Jr., secretary and assistant treasurer.

Marion W. Heiss was elected president of Revolution Cotton Mills, succeeding Herman Cone, when directors and stockholders of Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Mfg. Co. held their annual meeting at Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 2. Mr. Cone was named chairman of the board of directors. Re-elected to positions with Revolution were Saul F. Dribben, New York, vice-president; Sigmund Sternberger, treasurer, and H. O. Carpenter, assistant treasurer. Stokes S. Rawlins, former assistant secretary, was promoted to secretary.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, Charles T. Haynes, who announced his retirement after 28 years as president and was subsequently named chairman of the board, other officers were elected as follows: Maurice Hendrick, president and treasurer; Herman Cone, vice-president; H. M. Owens, secretary; M. R. Reed, assistant secretary; and M. A. Bearden, assistant treasurer. Mr. Hendrick, the new president, was formerly treasurer and general manager.

H. M. Bailey, Jr., has resigned as vice-president and sales manager for Atwood Machine Co., Stonington, Conn., to become general manager of the converting department of Textron, Inc. He was district manager for North American Rayon Corp. at Greensboro, N. C., prior to joining the machinery manufacturing firm in 1941. He has had long and varied experience with rayon.

W. Gibson Carey of Port Chester, N. Y., president of Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., has been elected to the board of directors of Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dwight L. Armstrong.

Among the new directors recently elected by the Spartanburg, S. C., Chamber of Commerce are W. S. Montgomery, president of Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Spartan Mills, and John A. Law, president and treasurer of Saxon Mills.

D. L. Friday, left, was elected secretary and general manager of the Cocker Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C., when the annual meeting of the board of directors was held recently.

Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co. has announced that James W. Harrell, former superintendent of the bleachery, has been appointed to the newly-created post of assistant general Manager. Mr. Harrell's former position as bleachery superintendent will be filled by C. K. Brooks, previously assistant superintendent, and S. B. Carson, formerly overseer of the vat dye department, moves up to assistant superintendent. R. F. McKown, who has acted as assistant overseer of the vat dye department, has been promoted to overseer.

Arthur C. von Stein has become public relations director for S. Duane Lyon, Inc., New York advertising agency.

H. Wallace Smith, Southwestern representative for the textile division of Celanese Corp. of America, now has permanent headquarters at 601 Irwin-Keasler Building, Dallas, Tex.

Col. Georges F. Doriot, chief of the military planning division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, United States Army, has been recommended for the temporary rank of brigadier general.

Howard S. Sommers has been made chief engineer of the Mathieson Alkali Works, with headquarters in New York City. He joined the Mathieson organization in 1925, going to the Niagara Falls ammonia plant first as mechanical engineer and later as assistant plant superintendent. Then followed positions as superintendent of the dry ice and lime recovery at the company's Saltville, Va., division, assistant plant engineer at the

E. D. Pitcher, left, who has completed 60 years of continuous service with Marshall Field & Co., Inc., was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given by 45 of his fellow workers at Roanoke, Va., last month. A diamond 60-year service pin was presented to Mr. Pitcher by Luther H. Hodges, vice-president of Marshall Field, and general manager of the company's manufacturing division.

Mr. Pitcher began his career with Marshall Field & Co. Jan. 31, 1885, in the cashier's department of the Chicago office of the then existing wholesale division. In 1909 he was transferred to Spray, N. C., becoming secretary and treasurer of Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Co., a predecessor of the present manufacturing division. In 1934 he was made finance manager of the Marshall Field manufacturing division, the position he holds today.

Niagara Falls plant, project manager from the New York headquarters, manager of the magnesium plant at Lake Charles, La., and project engineer for the company, working from the New York office.

Corn Products Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., has announced the appointment of J. C. (Cantey) Alexander, left, as manager of the mill starch textile sales division. He replaces C. G. Stover who, after many years with the company, is leaving to become president of the Monticello (Ga.) Bobbin Co. Mr. Alexander joined Corn Products Refining Co. in July, 1923. Since then he was progressed steadily through a series of important positions, starting at Greenville, S. C., and later becoming manager of the office at Spartanburg, S. C.

Jackson K. Davis, for the past three years with the Army Quartermaster Corps, has joined the Southern service staff of Victor Ring Traveler Co. His work for the Army has included testing, development and research on duck, twill, rope, webbing, etc., as well as mill inspection. He is a former employee of Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and studied textiles at Clemson College. Mr. Davis' headquarters will be Opelika, Ala.

J. W. Holt, Jr., has been placed in charge of commercial activities involving General Electric Co. apparatus for the textile industry. He has been associated with the company since 1929, and for the last nine years has specialized in motors for textile and rayon manufacturing machinery. . . . Ralph J. Cordiner has been elected vice-president and assistant to Charles E. Wilson, General Electric president.

Thomas Coyle of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., W. I. Galliher of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Louis Neuberg of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp., E. E. Stough of Mathieson Alkali Works, B. P. Steel of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. and Eli Winkler of Southern Alkali Corp. have been elected directors of the Chlorine Institute.

A. G. Myers of Gastonia, N. C., president of Textiles, Inc., has been re-elected a director of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co.

Thomas D. Russell is expected to be elected president of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., at an early meeting of the firm's board of directors. He is the brother of Benjamin Russell, late president of the company.

D. H. Wilcox, Jr., resigned last month as vice-president of Augusta (Ga.) Chemical Co. to become associated with the acetate dyestuff department of Tennessee Eastman Corp. at Kingsport, Tenn.

Lieut.-Comdr. Ernest Rees, Jr., U.S.N.R., son of the president of Elk Cotton Mills at Fayetteville, Tenn., is engaged to Miss Martha Jane Matthews of Matthews, N. C. Commander Rees, who since 1941 has been on active destroyer duty in the Carribbean and Pacific, was associated with Elk Cotton Mills before entering the Navy.

Earl K. Bush, for many years a technician and dyeing superintendent in various printing and finishing plants prior to joining American Aniline Products, Inc., has been promoted to manager of that company's recently enlarged branch at Providence, R. I.

Walter T. Johnson has been appointed district sales manager at Chicago for the Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. He has been associated with the division since 1930.

F. L. Abernethy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the American Yarn & Processing Co. Madora Plant, Mt. Holly, N. C., to accept a position as overseer of carding and spinning at Harden Mfg. Co. Mill No. 2, Rock Hill, S. C.

Norman Elsas, president of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills at Atlanta, Ga., and Maj. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., president of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, Inc., have been appointed to the 1945 executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In recognition of his 25 years' service with the company, L. S. Hall, superintendent of the Goodyear Clearwater Mills at Rockmart, Ga., has been presented with a century pin by Sam A. Steere, manager of the company's fabric division.

Edwin P. Johnstone has joined United Merchants & Manufacturers Corp., New York, to engage in textile and chemical research. Mr. Johnstone has been active in the development of resin finishes and formerly was associated with American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT—Jackson E. Spears, vice-president of National Fabrics Corp., New York, has been appointed head of the finished goods section of the Office of Price Administration's consumer goods price division. . . . Lee R. Fleming has been named officer in charge of the textiles and apparel division of the Treasury Department's surplus property disposal set-up. . . . Charles D. Draper has become chief of the combing and scouring unit, wool branch, War Production Board. C. H. Vanderbeck is now chief of the wool branch's yarn unit and Thomas W. Oliver, Jr., chief of the worsted piece goods unit. . . . Lieut.-Col. James P. Kinard, chief of the textile branch of the procurement division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, has been detailed by the Army to serve as special assistant

to Kenneth Marriner, director of WPB's textile, clothing and leather bureau. He will participate in the determination of WPB policies affecting the procurement of textiles for the armed services. In the Quartermaster Corps since 1942, Colonel Kinard was pre-war manager of the gray goods division of William Whitman Co., New York. He has been connected with the textile industry since graduating from Clemson College in 1922.

Felix S. Barker, for five years supervisor of vocational rehabilitation under the North Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Greensboro, N. C., area, has been appointed employment counselor in North Carolina for the U. S. Employment Service. Mr. Barker will have his headquarters in Raleigh.

W. F. Finley has joined the sales and service staff of Hollister-Moreland Co. at Spartanburg, S. C., and has been assigned to the Carolinas territory. For some 20 years prior to his present connection Mr. Finley was with Pacific Mills in various supervisory positions.

Fairly Bright Outlook Is Seen for Cotton

Despite increasing competition from synthetics, cotton is not likely to be dethroned soon as the nation's most important textile material, according to a recent study of the post-war competitive situation for cotton in domestic markets, E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, states.

In the study, made by the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration, both probable future costs of producing cotton and synthetic fibers and requirements of various textile uses were considered, Westbrook said. "The conclusions do not minimize the competition cotton is likely to meet from other fibers," he continued. "In fact, synthetic fibers can be expected to displace cotton in additional uses."

The post-war period will no doubt bring expanding competition from rayon, nylon and other new synthetic fibers, Westbrook pointed out. But because of their prices and the limited volume in which they will be available, they should not be an important factor in the outlook for cotton in the near future. Progress in development and improvement of synthetic fibers can be expected to continue at a rapid rate in the future, the extension specialist said. "But the study does not predict the extent to which synthetic fibers eventually may displace cotton. The answer will depend on which gives the greatest value per unit of cost. Both price and physical suitability are involved, and both these factors can be influenced by research."

He estimates that in 1943 approximately 50 million pounds of cotton textiles were used in the production of plastic laminates alone. This represents about 110,000 bales of raw cotton. Sheets of one-inch thickness may consist of as many as 70 layers of eight-ounce duck.

Increases ranging from 25 to 75 cents a hundred pounds in maximum prices for primary chromium chemicals were announced Feb. 13 by the Office of Price Administration. The increases, effective Feb. 17, represent the first change in prices for the commodities since July, 1941, OPA said, and are necessary to restore industry earnings to pre-war levels. Higher production costs have resulted from increased prices for chrome ore and higher labor costs.

Primary chromium chemicals are used by the textile industry as well as other manufacturing groups.

Classified Department

A WELL EXPERIENCED Second Hand wants a job. Will consider a fixer's job with the understanding of a break. Speeders are my weakness. Address "C-11," care Textile Bulletin.

I WANT a superintendent's job with small yarn mill. Employed at present as superintendent of a large mill. Would appreciate any inquiry. Good reasons for desiring to change. Address "Box 401," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent or General weave room; four years as second hand and 15 weave room; four yars as second hand and 15 years as overseer in both slashing and weaving cotton, filament and spun rayon. Can change over mill running cotton to rayon. 40 years of age; married; two children. I. C. S. course; high school education followed by four years night school. A-1 references. Address "C. R.," care Textile Bulletin.

EXPERIENCED Barber-Colman spooler and warper man, employed at present, wants to make change. Write "Spooler," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent; now assistant superintendent of yarn mills, but can handle weaving and would like to make change; would like to have superintendent's job of average size small mill, or would like to have assistant superintendent's job in any size mill; 38 years of age and can furnish best of references. Address "E-26," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED with some large textile concern which has no system at all in their supply room, to put it on a modern method, with the intention of becoming supply room manager or assistant purchasing agent. 18 years' experience. Can furnish references. Write "E. H.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Brownell Twisting or Spinning. Experienced. Large family. Address "Brownell Twisting," care Textile Bulletin.

SALESMAN AVAILABLE—Desire connection with reliable concern. 12 years calling on all types of manufacturers in the Carolinas, including textile plants. Age 40; marred; now employed. P. O. Box 1737, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as Spinner or Carder and Spinner; long experience in both; strictly sober; good habits; married, large family. Can come on short notice; will go anywhere. Write "H-P," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job with some mill or cotton firm as classer or buyer. 16 years' experience, draft exempt. Familiar also with Western cotton. Address J. T. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 43-B, Monroe, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—As assistant superintendent or General Overseer of Weaving; now employed as Overseer Weaving but want to make change for personal reasons. Experienced on all kinds of blends of rayon goods and filament rayon goods. C & K. Box and Dobby Looms and X and XK Model D Stafford and XL and XD, fancy goods or plain. 30 years' experience in mill and 10 years as overseer weaving and slashing and superintendent of weaving. References. Write "Box X-30," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer or Assistant Overseer of Weaving; 18 years' experience in weave room; 7½ years as assistant overseer of weaving in large weave room. References furnished; 39 years old; married; now employed in non-essential work. Write "6-SF," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

New England Mill Supply Company, with large potential market, would like to contact Southern manufacturer as exclusive representative in New England on the following items:

Shuttles
Harness Frames
Heddles
Reeds (Metal and Pitch Band)
Vulcanized Fibre Cans and Trucks
Shuttle Fur
Spinning Tapes
Cotton Rope and Banding
and other textile mill specialties.

Reply to Advertiser "No. J-71,"
care Textile Bulletin.

DYER and DYE TESTER—EXPERIENCED

Ohio Producer of dyestuffs requires immediately an experienced man familiar with the latest technique of dyeing all types of fibres used in textile industry. Applicants should give complete information, including past experience and training, salary desired in first letter.

Write "Box 16," care Textile Bulletin.

MANAGER AVAILABLE

Thoroughly experienced all phases cotton yarn mill from buying cotton to selling product. Also had years of experience on colored and novelty yarns. At present employed but have reason for considering change.

Write "Manager,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Overseer to assume charge of production in small yarn mill in Virginia. Excellent prospect for advancement. Write, giving full details of experience, age, education, family status, etc.

Write "Box K-6,"
care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED

Young man, draft exempt, 100 per cent sober, desires connection in mill with good future in Winding and Warping Department. Thoroughly experienced in Abbott equipment. Also experience in Spinning and Twisting.

Address "Winding,"
care Textile Bulletin.

SALVAGE DEPARTMENT

Position wanted with mill now contemplating starting such a department, by man experienced in this work. Interested in place that will be permanent after the war. Can come on short notice. References.

Write "Salvage,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Cotton Mill Superintendent

for 65,000-spindle Print Cloth Mills, making 30s and 40s yarns. Applicant to be good manager of help, and who knows the mill business in all departments, and who has the ability to operate successfully such a mill with the quality and quantity production, and who also has had some experience in changing over such a mill to spin and weave Rayon Yarns. State in application your qualifications, experience, age and salary expected, all of which will be considered confidential. Address your reply to "XYZ," care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

PARTNER WANTED

Have available 25 spinning frames, 5,000 spindles, old style Whitin, but in good running condition; now running. Would like to have the backing of some person or firm who has the other equipment to operate a small yarn mill, or who would finance a small yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in management.

Write "Spinning," care Textile Bulletin.

NO POST-WAR SLUMP FOR YOU, BROTHER!

Export to Australia!

Active young man, 28, vocational training at Textile Engineering Dept. of Superior Textile Technical College, Chemnitz (Germany, seeks representation in Australia of American manufacturers of textile products, machinery, or chemicals used in the textile trade.

Reply "Australexport,"
care Textile Bulletin.

39-YEAR-OLD SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN

wishes to make desirable connection with a reputable company that needs a man familiar with every phase of grey goods manufacturing, and carding of synthetic blends. Have worked in every department of textile plant, and had successful selling experience for past eight years, also know textile costs and office management. Interested strictly in sales or sales management. An interview can be arranged if you want a high type man to handle southern sales or as sales representative. Pleasantly known to practically all southern textile executives.

Write "V-24,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED
TIME STUDY MAN

With experience and college training preferred for nationally known textile firm. Good post-war possibilities and few reconversion problems. This is a permanent position with well established company. Give age, draft status, together with complete outline of experience and salary expected. All replies confidential.

Write "F-29,"
care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

13 Foster No. 30 Winders, belt drive.
2 Foster No. 12 Winders, individual motors. Now running. Available February 15th to March 1st. Offer subject to prior sale.

P. H. HANES KNITTING CO.
P. O. Box 3019 Winston-Salem 1, N. C.

WANTED

Personnel Director for four Textile Plants. Man with experience preferred. State age, experience, references, and salary desired in first letter.

Write "Personnel,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Superintendent for Yarn Plant located in Western North Carolina. State age, experience, and references in first letter.

Write "Box D-35,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Position as Overseer of Carding or Spinning, or both. Experienced on both carded or combed yarn. Can superintend yarn mill. Best of references.

Write "R. J. G.,"
care Textile Bulletin.

Read AIM . . . the illustrated monthly magazine for all those interested in Industrial Physical Fitness. Covers all phases sports, recreation, promotion, management. Special offer seven issues $1.00 plus free 34-page Personal Physical Fitness Guide.

Write AIM Magazine,
Clinton 38, S. C.

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● Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.

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EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 37)—OPA and WPB, acting jointly outlined a program of civilian clothing control, which will take a major step forward in eliminating the present high clothing prices for low and middle income families. I cannot believe that the thinking members of the cotton textile manufacturing industry would countenance any plan concocted by Mr. Jacobs or other lobbyists in their employ to sabotage this necessary wartime program.

I am convinced that members of Congress will condemn, and that all other good Americans will condemn, a plan, such as Mr. Jacobs outlines, to bring to bear all possible political pressure, including "threats" of amendment of the law, to force public officials to do otherwise than what they think is right.

The members of the cotton textile manufacturing industry are, I know, as patriotic as any other group. Your industry has worked long and hard under difficult conditions to maintain its wartime production, and to meet the needs of both the armed services and civilians. I am confident, therefore, that you will join in the condemnation of the tactics which Mr. Jacobs says that he is using.

In order that you may be better informed than you have been by Mr. Jacobs concerning the problems of cotton textile prices, and the pricing standards applicable to them, I am going to send you in a few days a copy of a public statement which is now being prepared.

Sincerely,

CHESTER BOWLES.

The purpose of Emil Rieve is indicated by the following statement issued by him:

At a time when the armed services and the War Production Board are calling for all-out cotton production, the major effort of the Southern cotton manufacturers would seem to be toward blocking a wage increase which would attract necessary workers into the cotton mills, and toward increasing profits which have already reached record levels.

That the Southern textile manufacturers approve of Dr. Jacobs' use of political pressure to undermine authorized government agencies is indicated in his recent "promotion" to the job of executive director of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Rieve is attempting to cause the public to believe that another advance in wages would increase the number of persons seeking employment in cotton textile mills and result in a greater production of cotton goods.

Records show that every advance in textile wages has increased the number of persons who work less than a full week and that the reduction in the production of cotton goods can justly be blamed upon the Government and the CIO.

Production of cotton goods during December, 1943, was approximately 150,000,000 yards less than in December, 1942, and had declined another 150,000,000 yards by December, 1944.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Jacobs made some of the statements contained in his "confidential" report and it is possible that in exaggerating his accomplishments somewhat he had in mind the group of textile manufacturers who have been advocating the retirement of W. M. McLaurine upon the grounds that he

had not been able to accomplish satisfactory results through contacts in Washington.

The publication of the letters of Dr. Jacobs and the reaction to their interpretation as promoted by Emil Rieve and his associates may make it difficult for Mr. Jacobs to furnish in the near future the services he would like to render to the industry.

The cotton textile industry should, however, not allow the confusion to cause it to refrain from presenting its case to the best of its ability because if it is to survive it must fight against repeated attacks of New Dealers and the CIO.

Task Committee Releases Report on New Nylon Dyeing Formulas

(Continued from Page 34)—water. Although no trials were run with acid dyes in an enclosed jig, it was logical to assume that the same improvement in fixation of the dyestuff would take place as with the premetallized types of dyestuffs.

Fastness tests showed that this combination of acid dyestuffs was slightly faster to light than the best acetate dyestuff combination and considerably faster to washing than the latter.

Premetallized dyes were applied by one of the following methods. Material had to be properly scoured and cleaned before dyeing.

1. Pad-jig formula, padded at 190° F. using: per 12¾ gallons pad liquor (300 yards approximately 75 pounds) 3½ pounds Palatine Fast Green BLNA Conc. CF; 4½ pounds Palatine Fast Yellow CRNA-CF, two pounds Palatine Fast Blue GGNA-CF; four pounds Palatine Fast Orance RNA-CF. Transferred to a jig containing approximately 40 gallons liquor, five pounds formic acid 90 per cent; 2½ pounds Palatine Fast Salt Solution. Ran for two hours at the boil, rinsed and scoured six ends at the boil using (based on liquor volume): 0.5 per cent soap, 0.25 per cent Igepon A Gel.; .25 per cent soda ash. Rinsed with warm water, two ends and shelled up cold.

2. Jig Formula: 0.23 per cent Palatine Fast Blue GGNA-CF; 0.43 per cent Palatine Fast Green BLNA Conc. CF; 0.53 per cent Palatine Fast Yellow GRNA-CF; 0.39 per cent Palatine Fast Orange RNA-CF; five per cent Palatine Salt O Solution; ten per cent formic acid. Ran jig at the boil until shade was fully developed (two to three hours), rinsed and scoured as above.

The most satisfactory results with the premetallized type of dyestuffs were obtained in a closed jig wherein a higher and more uniform temperature could be maintained. In the closed jig, it was found that the temperature in the roll during beaming was 205° F. The value of maintaining a temperature as nearly approaching the boil as possible lay in the fact that the degree of exhaustion was much greater as well as much faster. While at a temperature of 170° F., it was possible to obtain the maximum degree of dye exhaustion, the length of time on the jig was nearly doubled.

Furthermore, the final shade was harder to control because of the variation in shade which took place in the subsequent soaping operation. In the open jig, it was found possible to maintain temperatures ranging between 190-200° F. which yielded satisfactory results, however, in some instances light selvages resulted, but if a closed jig was used, this defect was less likely to occur.

Cotton Goods Market

Issuance of an amendment to Order M-385 (Textiles for Civilian Items) which channels additional cotton fabrics into essential civilian apparel items, was announced Feb. 9 by Kenneth W. Marriner, director of the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board. "This amendment," Mr. Marriner explained, "is a part of the broad-scale effort of the bureau and the Office of Civilian Requirements to meet the problem of producing the most essential civilian items." The effect of the amendment is to channel most of the cotton available for civilian use into low-end and medium-price garments.

Basic changes in the order are as follows: (1) the list of carded cotton fabrics that are set aside for incorporation into civilian garments is increased from 17 to 28; (2) the proportions of the available fabric set-asides have been substantially increased. Before the amendment, the percentages of the fabric set-asides ranged from 20 per cent to 50 per cent. The amended order sets aside from 50 per cent to 90 per cent with most of the popular fabrics bearing a 90 per cent set-aside; (3) the list of civilian apparel items for which manufacturers are given priority assistance in procuring fabric has been revised; (4) for many items of apparel, the specific fabrics authorized for incorporation therein have been further restricted, whereas in the most essential items additional constructions of cotton fabric have been authorized. This will have the effect of channeling available fabrics into the most essential items with only restricted amounts available for those which are less essential; and (5) a new supplement to the order also provides priority assistance for manufacturers of medium and popular-priced cotton garments. Manufacturers of 41 items are now given priority assistance in the purchase of 23 categories of combed fabrics for incorporation in the medium-priced class of apparel. By this means at least 65 per cent of the available supply of combed fabrics will be channeled into essential civilian apparel.

"Since the additional set-aside provisions of the order will go into effect March 1, 1945, the consumer should feel the further effect of the order's provisions by early summer," Mr. Marriner said.

The Lincoln birthday holiday quietness gave many gray goods sources an opportunity to examine closely the provisions of the newly-issued M-385 and considerable interest was expressed in the regulation. Agreement seemed to be general, as in converting sources, that while the order tightens the operations of secondary textile distributors and aims at channeling fabrics into essential categories, it still will not expand the yardage that has been going into the converting field.

Cotton Yarns Market

The Census Bureau has reported that cotton lint consumed during January totaled 849,914 bales compared with 836,341 bales during the previous month and 818,724 bales in January, 1944. Consumption of both lint and linters for the six months ended Jan. 31 totaled 4,877,181 bales of lint, compared with 5,091,116 bales in the corresponding period a year previously. January consumption in Southern cotton-growing states was 753,847 bales, compared with 738,458 in December and 728,532 in January last year. The six-month consumption, 4,312,514 bales, compared with 4,469,-806 in the corresponding period a year previously.

Supplementary Order M-317B (Cotton Sale Yarn Production and Distribution) has been amended to bring the production, preference rating and distribution schedules of that order into line with Direction 9 to Conservation Order M-317 and to implement approved production programs, especially the cotton duck program, the War Production Board reported Feb. 7. Direction 9 to Order M-317 as amended Jan. 31 restricts the sale and delivery of any carded cotton weaving sale yarn in counts of 20's or coarser except to fill certain specified types of orders during the period from Jan. 15 through June 30, 1945.

Under the revised M-317B, the maximum and minimum percentages of production required to be sold to fill rated orders with respect to carded and combed yarns has been increased in some 17 classifications of yarn counts, to meet increased military and other essential programmed requirements. The distribution schedule is further changed by the elimination of any export set-aside requirement for carded cotton yarns other than machine knitting, both single and ply, in counts of 20's or coarser.

The maximum and minimum percentage of production required to fill rated orders are to be calculated for quarterly periods from the first day of each calendar quarter except that for the current quarter they shall be calculated for the period from Feb. 12 through March 31, 1945.

A new provision of the order prohibits the sale or delivery of any "fugitive-dyed" or "fugitive-tinted" cotton yarn for any purpose whatever. "Fugitive-dyed" or "fugitive-tinted" cotton yarn is defined to mean any cotton yarn that has been dyed or tinted with a dye or tint that can be completely removed by normal commercial washing and scouring.

Index to Advertisers

Rayon Tire Cord To Be Conserved Further

Additional steps to channel available supplies of rayon tire cord into production of the most critical types of heavy-duty tires were announced Feb. 10 by the rubber bureau of the War Production Board. The conservation measures will make available considerable quanties of rayon cord for use in meeting increased schedules for airplane tires and heavy truck and bus tires, which are urgently needed to meet essential requirements, WPB said.

The new diversion of rayon tire cord was put into effect by revision of List 32 in Rubber Order R-1. This order is general regulation that covers production and distribution of rubber products. List 32 sets forth types of tires with first call on available supplies.

Rayon tire cord may not be used hereafter in the manufacture of small truck tires, 750 eight-ply, standard highway type. This tire group includes rim diameters of 20, 18 and 16 inches. The same prohibition also applies to mud-snow tread military tires, sizes 7.50 x 20 (eight-ply) and 9.00 x 16 (eight-ply. Future fabrication of these types will utilize cotton tire cord in place of the prohibited rayon cord.

All of the new limitations on the use of rayon tire cord are effective Jan. 15. The revised List 32 supersedes Direction 5 of R-1, which is revoked as of Feb. 15. Direction 5 was issued on Dec. 13, 1944, for the purpose of effecting temporary revisions in the preference pattern set forth in List 32.

Du Pont Electrochemicals Forms Technical Division

A technical division of the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has been formed with Donald O. Notman as director, according to F. S. MacGregor, general manager of the department. In the new division, Dr. C. W. Tucker, formerly peroxygen products manager in the sales division of the department, will be chemical director. Dr. Sterling Temple, who has been chemical director of the department, will be a special assistant to Dr. Tucker.

All research and semi-works activity of the electrochemicals department will be co-ordinated in the new technical division's headquarters.

Mr. Notman was engaged in research, production and development activities with the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. and the Du Pont Co., which purchased Roessler & Hasslacher in 1930. Dr. Tucker will be succeeded as peroxygen products manager by Dr. N. C. Jones, formerly of the production division.

Riegel To Co-ordinate Firms' Research Work

J. L. Riegel, chairman of the board of The Trion (S. C.) Co., Riegel Textile Corp. and Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has announced the formation of the Riegel Development Laboratories, Inc., to co-ordinate the firm's research and development activities.

J. F. Warner, president of the laboratories, is in charge of the newly-established organization, whose headquarters will be at 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Before joining the Riegel organization in 1944, Mr. Warner had been for a number of years with the American Cyanamid Co. as vice-president of the Calco Chemical Division, and later as director of development.

Istle Restrictions Removed By WPB

Conservation Order M-138 has been amended to remove restrictions on the processing and delivery of istle and istle products and on the use of damaged istle, the War Production Board announced this month. Only the inventory reporting provisions of the order have been retained.

Under the amended order, all processors and owners of istle holding an inventory of 500 pounds or more at any time during a calendar month are required to file a monthly report of such inventory on Form WPB-914 with the textile, clothing and leather bureau, WPB, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the tenth day of the following month. "Istle" is defined to mean raw unprocessed pita and palma istle of the grade "fair average quality" only.

This action has been made possible because the quantity of istle held by government and industry, together with anticipated receipts for 1945, indicates a satisfactory supply or all foreseeable needs, WPB officials said.

Monsanto Chemical Co. will not only manufacture the launching propellent chemical for American models of the robot bomb but will also be responsible for production of rocket motors used in launching. The company has been authorized to design, build and operate a facility for "production of a new ordnance development" in a new $8,000,000 plant.

Woolen Mills To Turn Out More Fabrics

Coincident with a War Production Board announcement that quotas had been allotted to all woolen mills for the purpose of producing 73,000,000 yards of woolen fabrics for military, foreign relief and essential civilian garments by June 17, the Office of Price Administration revealed that changes had been made in the wool schedule to simplify pricing methods for South American and British wool control wools sold by domestic dealers and United States Government agencies, and for British wool control wools sold by Canadian government corporations. This latter action became effective Feb. 6.

Fabrics produced under the WPB allotment system will go into Army overcoats and battle jackets, Navy uniforms, blankets and sleeping bag linings for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, essential utility garments such as snow suits and legging sets for children and mackinaws for outdoor workers, and relief garments for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. All manufacturers operating woolen spindles, except those having four or fewer sets of woolen cards, were assigned proportionate shares in the huge yardage requirements. The quota assigned to each mill requires that a certain number of spindle hours be operated on the priority orders from Feb. 11 through June 17. Mills may apply against their quota any spindle hours operated in that period to fill government orders accepted previously.

The woolen and worsted manufacturers advisory committee suggested the assignment of quotas on the basis of each mill's capacity as the only fair way to divide the production task. Despite the heavy government demands, WPB said it expected that civilians would receive adequate heavy clothing this year because of large supplies produced in the last year, plus increased output after June 17.

A.S.T.M. Committee Cancels Meetings

After consultation with the War Committee on Conventions, the American Society for Testing Materials cancelled its committee week which had been planned for Pittsburgh, Pa., during the week of Feb. 26, and the spring meeting of the society, scheduled for Feb. 28, is being postponed. While much of the committee work deals with production problems involving specifying and testing of war materials, committee week would have brought together several hundred persons in one place in a period of three or four days and the government feels that this is most inadvisable in the present transportation emergency. The spring meeting was to comprise a symposium on corrosion prevention which will be held at some apropriate time and place in the future when the present emergency has passed.

Army Develops Webbing Substitute

Because of the Army's inability to procure sufficient webbing in narrow widths to fulfill emergency requirements for bindings used on many types of military equipment, the Office of the Quartermaster General has developed a new type of binding, made from tough herringbone twill, the material from which most cotton combat uniforms are made. The Quartermaster Corps has already been authorized to divert some 480,000 yards of HBT to the binding use. This yardage will make about 12,000,000 yards of binding.

N. C. Mill Safety Contest Has Large List of Entrants

The tenth annual statewide textile safety contest, sponsored by the North Carolina Industrial Commission and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, started this year, with the largest registration of any of the previous years. A total of 425 mills, employing approximately 145,000 persons, are participating in the 1945 event. "We are indeed gratified by this large registration," T. A. Wilson, chairman of the Industrial Commission, said. "This fine co-operation indicates in no uncertain terms that the textile mills in our state are determined to do everything within their power to stop the tremendous loss of manpower caused each year on account of industrial accidents."

The 1944 contest registered 395 mills, with 95 per cent of those entering completing all periods of the contest. This was the largest registration and the largest percentage of mills completing of any previous year. "Statewide safety contests have passed the experimental stage," Mr. Wilson said. "During the nine years the textile contest has been operating in North Carolina the compensation insurance rate has been reduced 16 cents per $100 payroll. This means an annual savings of more than $150,000 to the industry in our state."

The annual North Carolina contest runs for a period of 34 weeks, beginning with the first payroll week in January and ending with the last payroll week in August. Participating mills are divided into groups, according to the average number of employees during the contest period. The mill in any particular group having the best accident experience is presented a suitable award by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, and all mills completing the contest without a lost-time accident receive certificates of merit showing this achievement. A special Governor's Award is presented those mills completing five consecutive contests without a lost-time accident. Mills which have received this outstanding award are: finishing plant, Groves Thread Co., Gastonia; Roxboro plant, Roxboro Cotton Mills; Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, Biltmore; Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem; Greensboro Weaving Co.; and the Morowebb Cotton Mills, Dallas. North Carolina was the first state to start such a contest among cotton mills; however, several other states now have similar annual events, and the North Carolina Industrial Commission has received numerous requests for information as to the operation of its safety contests from other states and provinces in Canada.

Chemical Society Hears Francis Chilson

Francis Chilson, New York City industrial consultant, spoke before the Chattanooga, Tenn., branch of the American Chemical Society on "Research in the Post-war World" at last month's meeting. Mr. Chilson, a specialist in the chemical, drug and packaging industries, is author of the "Chilson Plan," a post-war reconversion program which has been widely studied since its proposal last October.

While recommending multiple occupancy as a primary method of using the nation's surplus war plants, Mr. Chilson also pointed out that dehumidification would permit peacetime storage of heavy equipment and machinery for future emergencies without resort to grease.

Brand Identified By New Method

A new method of identifying "Crown" tested fabrics, believed to have several advantages over other methods in common use such as reel-end labels and selvage markings, has been developed by American Viscose Corp. and is now in commercial use. The identification is in the form of a long paper strip, which is inserted at the time the fabric is wound on the reel and runs continuously throughout the reel. When the fabric is rolled double the strip is placed close to the fold; when the fabric is rolled single it is placed in the center.

Printed on the strip in continuous sequence are the "Crown" tested symbol, the proper designation with the proper color—green for washable, amber for hand washable, red for dry cleaning—specific directions for care, and the fabric name and yarn content. Thus when the piece goods are cut, the paper strip identifying the fabric as "Crown" tested is cut at the same time and is included with the piece cut off, whether large or small. The company believes that identification of "Crown" tested fabrics by this new method is easier, more practical and more certain than by any of the other generally used methods of identification.

Starch Company Installs Retirement Plan

The January issue of *The Staley Journal,* publication of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., contains an account of the retirement plan which has been placed in effect by the company. All employees are eligible to benefit by the plan, which is financed entirely by the company and is designed to supplement National Social Security Act benefits. Also contained in the *Journal* is the reproduction of a letter written by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States Navy, in which he calls upon the men and women of the company to continue their splendid production for the armed services.

Laboratory Scenes Shown in Exhibit

The contributions which E. F. Houghton & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., have made to the war effort are shown partially in the Industrial Photographic Salon at Franklin Institute this month. Included in the portrayal of laboratory research and discovery is a series of photographs depicting laboratory techniques in organic chemistry, as used in the development of textile processing oils and chemicals. Wetting agents, detergents, water repellents, wrinkle-proof finishes, warp sizing compounds and rayon oils also are included in the exhibit.

Patent Granted on Fiber Crimping

United States Patent No. 2,368,637, covering a method of apparatus for crimping textile fibrous material, has been granted to A. Bruenner and A. Lodge of Meadville, Pa. The patents are assigned to American Viscose Corp. Nine claims are allowed.

The first claim of the patent states: "In a method of crimp textile fibrous material, the steps of pressing said material between elastic material surfaces stretched in a direction generally parallel to the length of the fibrous material, causing said surfaces to exert contractile forces longitudinally of said fibrous material by relaxing the stretched

surfaces while the fibrous material is held there between, and the continuing to press said surface against said fibrous material to enhance the effectiveness of said contractile forces."

Meadville is the location of the acetate rayon plant of American Viscose, which suggests the patent might relate to the crimping of acetate rayon.

Textile Design Exhibition Is Scheduled for November

The second annual International Textile Exhibition sponsored by the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, has been scheduled for November of this year. The exhibition, initiated last year to present a comprehensive representation of the artistic activity being accomplished today in the field of textile design and encourage improvement in the field, is being changed from a spring to a fall show.

The board of selections and awards includes Dorothy W. Liebes of San Francisco, considered the world's outstanding designer of woven textiles, and Dan Cooper, eminent New York designer of printed textiles, with Noma Hardin of the college art faculty as chairman. Awards will be made in two principal divisions of original design, these being woven textiles and printed textiles. In each class, first purchase awards is $100, second is $75, third is $50 and fourth is $25.

Entry blanks must be returned to the college by Sept. 18, and exhibits must be received by Sept. 25. The jury will meet Oct. 5 to make selections of the entries meeting exhibition standards. The exhibition will open Nov. 5 and will continue through the month.

For the 1944 exhibition, a pioneering venture which offered the textile designer for the first time in history opportunity to show his work and view other contemporary work, approximately 250 entries were received from leading free-lance and commercial designers. Approximately half of the number passed the entrance board and were shown in the March exhibition which attracted leading designers and representatives of textile manufacturers from a wide geographical territory.

J. A. Baker Co. Opens Branch Office

J. A. Baker & Co., cotton merchants of Charlotte, N. C., have announced the opening of a branch office in Greenville, S. C., with Henry H. Orr in charge as manager. Mr. Orr formerly was associated with Cooper & Griffin, the American Cotton Co-operative, and Anderson & Clayton. According to J. A. Baker, head of the firm, the branch will handle all growths of American cotton as well as import Egyptian and Indian cottons. The firm carries a large stock in its Charlotte warehouse. The company is a member of the New York and Memphis cotton exchanges.

OPA Rulings Affect Textile Industry

Several announcements affecting the textile industry have been made recently by the Office of Price Administration. In one action, which became effective Jan. 19, an increase of 6.28 per cent in producers' maximum prices for American cotton blankets and blanket-rope cloth made in plain and plaid designs and in weaves requiring a jacquard loom was declared, and at the same time the OPA revoked the adjustable pricing provision for these items. This ruling makes no change in the retail price of these goods, since distributors will be required to absorb the producer's price increase.

In a ruling which went into effect Jan. 18, the OPA declared an average increase of five cents per pound for industrial cotton stitching thread, to bring its ceiling price into conformity with the standards of the Stabilization Act of 1944. This action does not increase the retail prices of items stitched with the thread; the thread affected is used for manufacturing purposes and its cost in finished products such as garments is very slight.

Minor changes in the record-keeping or reporting provisions of 13 price regulations covering certain yarns, fibers and fabrics were announced in a ruling which became effective Feb. 1. This action amends the regulations covering cotton and wool yarns, fine cotton goods, wool and wool tops, silk waste, burlap, new and second-hand bags, jute and istle yarn, rove and rope, binder twine and broomcorn, and also eliminates the necessity of amending regulations from time to time to extend the specified time limit for keeping records. As changed, the regulations require that such records be kept as long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is in effect.

The Office of Price Administration, to some extent, came to the aid of textile mills of the South Feb. 3 when increases of six and one-half per cent over producers' present ceiling prices for cotton outing, shirting and interlining flannels and flannelette diapers and coat interlinings, and of one and one-half per cent over producers' present ceiling prices for Canton, glove and mitten flannels, were permitted. At the same time, OPA revoked the adjustable pricing provision for cotton flannels.

This action, according to OPA, was necessary to bring the maximum prices for cotton flannels into conformity with the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. The act required that maximum prices for all major cotton items reflect parity and, since outing and glove cotton flannels use almost two per cent of the annual cotton consumption, OPA is considering these flannel fabrics as a major item. At the present time it is impossible to state the effect of this action at the retail level, OPA said. However, the agency is studying the question of absorption of this increase at the manufacturing or distributing levels.

Cost data, recently obtained by an OPA survey covering a representative group of cotton flannel producers, were used in applying to flannels the same pricing standard for major items of cotton textiles as was used in the case of towels. The price increase for flannel, required under the pricing standard, was divided to give the larger increase to the outing flannel group because such a division was requested by the flannel sub-committee of the cotton weavers industry advisory committee. Previous ceilings were found, on the basis of cost data, to have been more favorable to the glove than to the outing flannel group. Furthermore,

data available to OPA showed that before the war the outing flannels ordinarily had a larger profit margin than the Canton, glove and mitten flannels. The new ceilings will provide substantially the same profit, measured in terms of return or net worth, for the two groups.

In another pricing move, the OPA authorized adjustable pricing for most sales of cotton tire cord and cotton tire cord fabric by "independent" manufacturers to rubber tire manufacturers, pending action upon the industry's request for higher ceiling prices. The order, which became effective Feb. 5, is intended to permit continued deliveries of these essential goods while OPA is studying the request for price adjustments. Some price revisions may be warranted, OPA said, but they will require further consideration.

The action does not apply to sales of tire cord or fabrics for use in rubber tires bought by war procurement agencies. These products are covered, not by the General Maximum Price Regulation, but by a separate regulation on textiles for military purposes. A producer who can ascertain that the tire cord or fabric is to be bought ultimately by a war agency, may apply to OPA for permission to enter into contracts with adjustable pricing clauses.

The application for price adjustments was made through the industry advisory committee representing "independent" cotton tire cord manufacturers. Thus the order applies only to "independent" producers, as distinguished from subsidiaries or affiliates of rubber tire manufacturers. If any price increases are granted, the order permits independent manufacturers to charge the difference between present prices and the revised prices.

Asbestos Is Removed From Import Control

Unmanufactured asbestos has been removed from import control by the War Production Board through amendment of Order M-63, governing imports of strategic materials. This action was taken because adequate stocks of unmanufactured asbestos for present needs have been built up in the United States and military requirements have been reduced, WPB said. Unmanufactured ramie fiber (China grass) also was removed from import control.

The U. S. Department of Labor has prepared and is distributing a special bulletin on "The Foreman's Guide to Labor Relations." Copies may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for ten cents per copy, with a 25 per cent discount on orders of 100 or more.

Hewitt Rubber Corp. Is Expanding

Hewitt Rubber Corp. of Buffalo, N. Y., a leading manufacturer in the industrial rubber trade for 85 years, is planning an expansion program which will permit increased output of conveyor belts, transmission belts and many types of industrial hose, according to an announcement by Thomas Robins, Jr., president. Mr. Robins revealed that wartime requirements have greatly expanded the company's facilities for production of these articles, and that new equipment at the main Buffalo plant more than doubles the pre-war capacity for mixing rubber and forming the raw stocks into sheets. These are two basic operations in the manufacture of all industrial rubber products.

Stating that Hewitt's production capacity has been used to build war equipment for more than five years, Mr. Robins said that this policy will continue until the war is won, or until the United States and the Allies have enough equipment to finish the job. But it is also important at this time, he said, to be making plans for full-time industrial employment in the post-war period. In addition to the Buffalo plant, Hewitt is one of the joint operators of National Synthetic Rubber Corp., a government-owned plant at Louisville, Ky.

Cotton Weavers Committee Is Divided

The recent organizational meeting of the nursery products, birdseye and gauze diaper industry advisory committee was the first step taken by the Office of Price Administration to divide into separate committees the members of the cotton weavers industry advisory committee, long considered because of its large membership and many sub-committees as too unwieldy to operate efficiently. OPA plans to make each of the 21 sub-committees separate industry advisory groups so that problems relating to each specific branch of the cotton textile industry can be disposed of more expeditiously than heretofore.

The transition of the nursery products group to full committee status was effected at a meeting in Washington, D. C., of committee members and OPA officials. John H. Cheatham, Dundee Mills, Inc., Griffin, Ga., was elected chairman; D. L. Reardon, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., was named vice-chairman; and Paul B. Halsted, secretary and treasurer of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York City, was elected secretary-treasurer. Included in the membership of the committee is H. O. Ball of Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Honors 50-Year Veterans

The first two 50-year plant employees of the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., were honored at a dinner recently which was attended by approximately 500 persons. The dinner also marked the organization of the Manhattan "Pioneers," composed of Manhattan Rubber employees who have been with the company 25 years or longer, and the majority of those present were eligible for the organization. The two 50-year employees, Andrew N. Van Riper and Morris G. Fitts, were presented with gold pins studded with five diamonds, each diamond emblematic of five years of service beyond the 25-year mark. Presentation of the pins was made by Sumner Simpson, president of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. Harry E. Smith, general manager of Manhattan

Rubber Mfg. Division, announced that all members of Manhattan Pioneers would receive gold pins as soon as war restrictions permit their manufacture.

Rayon Shipments During January Total 63,500,000 Pounds

Domestic shipments of rayon yarn and staple fiber during January totaled 63,500,000 pounds, divided into 49,800,000 of filament yarn and 13,700,000 pounds of staple fiber, states the February issue of *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. These data compare with December, 1944, shipments of 49,000,000 pounds of yarn and 13,600,000 pounds of staple, or a total of 62,600,000 pounds of rayon. Comparative figures for January, 1944, show total rayon shipments of 55,400,000 pounds made up of 41,500,000 pounds of yarn and 13,900,000 pounds of staple fiber. Total rayon stocks in producers' hands Jan. 31 aggregated 9,400,000 pounds. Of this quantity, 6,700,000 pounds represented yarn and 2,700,000 pounds was staple fiber. Year end 1944 stocks stood at a low of 8,800,000 pounds, of which 6,100,000 pounds was rayon yarn and 2,700,000 pounds was staple fiber.

"While rayon production and shipments were at a new high level last year, much of this increase came in the viscose tire yarn program, a 100 per cent war program," says the *Organon*. After taking out all rated and programmed uses of rayon from total shipments, the "free supply" of rayon yarns available in the second half of 1944 amounted to only 168,000,000 pounds compared with 210,000,000 pounds in the first half of 1941 and an average 1939 six months' total of over 175,000,000 pounds. Based on known rated and programmed uses during the first six months of 1945, the *Organon* estimates that this "free supply" will decline to under 150,000,000 pounds. These data do not give any effect to the rating of essential civilian rayon cloths under WPB proposed Order M-400.

A textile plant modernization brochure, showing photographs of modernized plants which have been serviced by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, has been published by this company. Included among plants pictured in the brochure are Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C.; Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Goldville, S. C.; Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; and American Enka Corp, Enka, N. C.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

FOR EQUIPMENT, PARTS, MATERIAL, SERVICE

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abingdon, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich.; 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 312 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., INC., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., Mgr., Walter T. Bunce, Phone 2-4073; Technical Service men: Reid Tull, 116 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C., Phone 1497-J; Philip L. Lavoie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C., Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala., Phone 127; Warehouse, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

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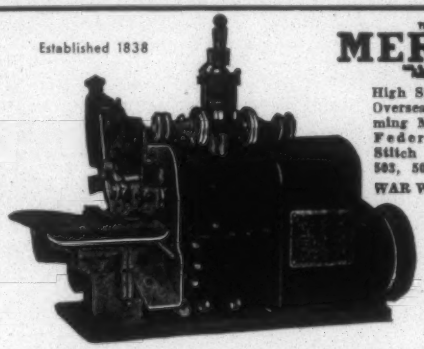

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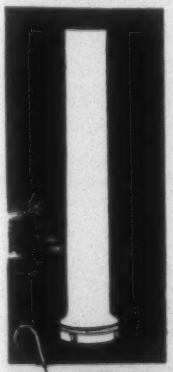

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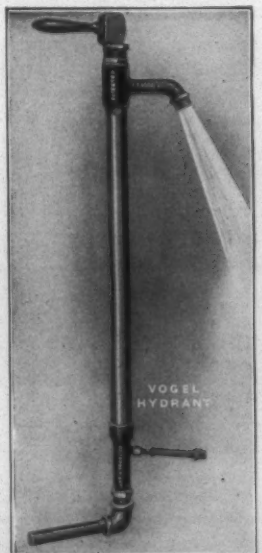

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